This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Vet. Ger. III 8. 751

TRAVELS

IN

HANOVER,

DURING THE YEARS 1803 AND 1804.

CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

FORM OF GOVERNMENT,

RELIGION, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE,

AND

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY.

BY M. O. B. MANGOURIT;

DIPLOMATIC AGENT OF THE PHILOTECHNIC SOCIETY OF PARIS, OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF GÖTTINGEN, AND RESIDENT MEMBER OF THE CELTIC ACADEMY OF FRANCE.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR RICHARD PHILLIPS, 6, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS;

By Barnard & Sultzer, Water Lane, Fleet Street.

1806.

TAYLOR INSTITUTION
UNIVERSITY
31 JAN 1963
OF OXFORD
LIBRARY

PREFACE,

BY THE

TRANSLATOR.

THE following work, we are informed by the Author, was originally written for the information of the Philotechnic Society of Paris.

Hanover is a country respecting which very little is known in England; and it became, about the period when our author visited it, particularly interesting to Englishmen from the recent invasion of the French.

M. Mangourit describes in animated language the scenes he visited, as well as the customs and manners of the inhabitants; but his attention seems principally to have been directed towards their political and religious institutions, the state of learning and the fine arts; in fine, to the agriculture, commerce, and natural history, of the country. On each

of these topics he has collected much useful information; which the translator hopes may afford amusement to the general reader, and be perused with satisfaction and improvement by the philosopher and man of science.

Hanover, it is to be hoped, will speedily be rescued from the rapacity of its invaders, and be restored to the mild and paternal government of its ancient princes;—in connection with whom it cannot fail to be an object of peculiar interest to the loyal part of their English subjects.

London, October 1805.

TRAVELS IN HANOVER, &c.

CHAP. I.

DEPARTURE.—OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE CITIES OF EAST HOLLAND.—JOURNEY FROM BENTHEIM TO OSNABURG.—ARRIVAL AT HANOVER, TWO DAYS AFTER THE OCCUPATION OF THIS CITY BY THE FRENCH ARMY.

LIKE the sailor who longs to re-embark after having been some time ashore, I felt an eager desire, after travelling in North America, and the South of Europe, to visit Holland and Westphalia; and to pass the summer in Hanover, an electorate already celebrated by MM. de Soubise and De Contades, and the mareschal De Richelieu. I wished to behold the French flag in a country where it had not been displayed for forty-six years: but I was still more anxious to examine the manners of the Saxons; and to become acquainted with the literati of Germany, of whom such a strange idea is formed at Paris.

Leaving France, I proceeded on my journey by the way of Breda and Bois-le-duc, and arrived without accident at Nimeguen.

I passed hastily through the cities of East Holland. This singular country is better known to Frenchmen than even France itself. We have written, and still continue to write, on the manners of the Batavians, their laws, their dikes, and on their political history, from the period of their insurrection, till the union of their efforts with ours for the invasion of England.

The signs of the Dutch apothecaries are the same as those exhibited by our cutlers: the finest stag-horns that can be procured, indicate the shops of the most celebrated members of this profession. The master-pharmacopolist, clothed in a night-gown ornamented with flowers of poppies, and fastened with a girdle of the same stuff, his head covered with a night-cap surmounted by a tuft in the form of a large cabbage, is scientifically placed over his door: such is the dress worn by the Batavian apothecaries during the whole day. If they have escaped Moliere, I present them to Picard; and in an age when attention to cos-

tume is so scrupulously cultivated, I challenge all those most conversant on the subject to introduce a Dutch apothecary on the stage in any other garb than that I have described, without outraging propriety.

The Batavian horses are not fed for two or three hours, as is customary in France: after having performed a journey of some leagues, their conductor takes a glass of Geneva or some other ardent spirit; and the horses, entering a shed with two openings, receive a handful of hay, a certain allowance of bread, a bucket of water, and a small quantity of beer. I was assured, that by means of this regimen they are able to undergo twice the fatigue of our horses.

Posts placed at the corners of the fields, and supporting little wooden pictures, have also their merit. Let the reader figure to himself a man tied to a tree by the fingers, and half-naked, whom a zealous farmer lashes with rods. This is, as I was given to understand, a threat held out against whoever may destroy ditches, cut down trees, or pillage the produce of the fields; and every proprietor has a right himself to punish the offender. It is astonishing that in their cities they have not erected similar pictures against calumniators.

Nothing can be more delightful than their country-houses; particularly those which are situated on the sides of the roads, and the banks of the canals. Hedges of the horn-bean and linden-tree are highly esteemed, and are reared under the most severe discipline. The periwig-makers who are alive to the perfection of their art, cannot dispense with a tour through the thickets of Holland. More leaves and shoots are not suffered to grow on one side than the other, and all the linden-trees are made to extend their branches in the same direction. The horn-bean fences are nearly impenetrable; and the roots are planted so that they lean towards each other, forming a net-work kind of palisade. Great care is taken, after the plants have attained a certain age, to interweave their tender branches; which are kept in their place by means of osier-bands, and after the lapse of a short time it is almost impossible to separate them. Most of the parks and gardens in this country are surrounded by such fences; which are as strong as a wall, and much more agreeable the eye.

If France and Belgium are fertile and well-cultivated, Holland is not destitute of a particular kind of verdure; the manners however of the inhabitants, and the colour of their houses, disgust by their uniformity. But beyond, and even a little way on this side of the boundary of East Holland, nature assumes a barren aspect. Here the traveller encounters only extensive marshes, or lands covered with heath, intermixed with some fields which have been

rescued from the general sterility, and a few plantations of fir-trees; and too often he meets with a species of soil which human industry seems to have relinquished in despair.

A Frenchman, gay by nature, cannot pass with impunity through Deventer, Delden, Rheinem, and Ippenburen.

I entered the territory of Osnaburg; a bishoprick alternately under the dominion of the Lutherans and the Catholics, till by a *conclusum* of the empire it was definitively assigned to the *Pope* of *London* and Hanover*. I proceeded to the county of Bentheim, which is an arriere-fief of the electorate. The family portraits of their counts have been removed from the feudal castle, and now decorate the chambers of the inn; where however they excite very little attention when the hostess plays on the flute, and is accompanied by her brother on the harpsichord. She is an excellent performer, and very beautiful. I suspect she must have been alluded to by a traveller who wrote on one of the windows of the saloon:

> La gloire, les grandeurs, & tout l'or qu'on desire,
> N'ont pour moi nul appas:
> Mais pour un seul souris de ma chere Themire,
> Que ne ferais-je pas?

If the poet was fatigued in his route, I solicit for him the indulgence of the reader.

At last I reached the city of Osnaburgh; and repaired to the palace of the prince, which is said to be extremely handsome; but like an incorrigible Frenchman, and particularly one who had lived in Paris, I saw not any thing either within or without worthy of admiration. The inscription however over the principal gate appeased me a little if it expresses the truth, and that may well be in a country where Luther and Rome governed by turns. It is as follows:

Ernestus Augustus,
Dei gratia,
Episcopus Osnabergensis, Dux Brunvicensis et Luneburgensis.
Sola Bona quæ Honesta.
MDCLXXV.

I visited the church adjoining the palace. It is encumbered with more images and badly executed statues than the most rustic churches in Spain. On the outside we saw a figure intended for a Christ; its side was transfixed with a spear, the handle of which touched the ground. I was assured that

* We suppose the author must here allude to the King of Great Britain and Hanover, as being head of the church. T.

when this sacred image was first exalted to its present station, the children wept with terror on beholding it, and that thieves and lovers durst not walk near it by night. In this principality a convent of Dominicans, a monastery of Franciscans, a nunnery, and two coal-pits, have each the renown they merit.

What a beautiful oak-tree rears its majestic head to the right of the road on leaving the village of Baümte! Its vigorous trunk is more than forty-five feet in circumference: it is partly despoiled of its leaves, but it still supports the respected nest of a stork: three enormous branches stretch across the road, and afford a refreshing shade. It has reached a good old age, and yet it may perchance be seen in the same place a century hence. If it could reply to my questions! But it is perhaps fortunate that it cannot repeat what it has seen and heard since the period when it vegetated under the herbs whose remains, converted into mould, now afford it nourishment. In Holland and the electorate, forests consecrated by time are held sacred. In their cities, villages, and most frequented roads, we observe trees whose tender branches, having been spread horizontally upon frames, have formed in time large circular arbours. Upon the trunks of many of them a kind of halls is formed, the ascent to which is by a winding flight of steps, where people dance and take refreshments. Before each house, and under every window, a linden-tree displays its friendly shade. Do not religious ceremonies often originate in local convenience? On the contrary are not existing civil institutions frequently the result of religious practices long since abandoned?

After ten days of fatigue, it is time to take some repose. I have traversed the delightful plains of Belgium, the marshy land of Holland, several parts of the Prussian dominions, and the dreary heaths of Hanover, travelling post after our army without being able to come up with it. But (thanks to the wisdom of the Hanoverian regency, and the obedience of the troops!) the convention of Suhlingen has prevented a rupture between two brave nations who are capable of esteeming and admiring each other. Our head-quarters are peaceably established in the capital, and it is there I shall terminate my course.

Behold then a French sentinel upon the bridge; a party of the corps-de-garde at the gate, two cannons before the palace of the duke of Cambridge, (now occupied by the commander in chief), the shops open, the children playing in the streets, and the different families calmly pursuing their accustomed occupations!

CHAP. II.

RAMPARTS OF HANOVER.—REFLECTIONS ON THE CONVENTION OF SUHLINGEN, BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND HANOVERIAN ARMIES.

FATIGUE is quickly forgotten when reposing on the bosom of friendship. I was occupied with a favourite idea, which diffused a charm over my journey. About to enter into a connection with men of the first merit in Germany, I longed to prove to those brave people that our relationship is not distant, and that we are children of the same parent enjoying a similar inheritance.

Messrs. *Patge, Brandes, Bremer,* and *Mœnikhauzen,* members of the commission of deputies from the electoral government; *Sherer,* grand-bailiff; lieutenant-colonel *de Bock,* and the counsellor of state *Feder;* all men of distinction in the city of Hanover, concurred with me in this great work. By them I was instructed in the nature of the Hanoverian government, the established religion, the financial details, the organization of the army, the courts of justice, the police, agriculture, commerce, state of public instruction, and the natural history, of the country.

The oldest and most enlightened of my instructors was M. Feder: he is civil director of the military school, the *Georgianum.* This respectable old man is perfectly acquainted with the state of public instruction, and the natural history, of his country. Being well recommended, I was received by him with politeness; but on adding to these recommendations my diploma as a member of the Philotechnic Society, he opened his arms to receive me with affection. It was now that I blessed that passion for letters which had inspired me during my most tender years, since I perceived that it formed a most delightful bond of union between a Frenchman and a native of Franconia. Sixty-six years had neither obscured his ideas, nor enfeebled his language. In less than an hour I perceived that he was warmly attached to the prince who had been his benefactor; that he was a good husband, an affectionate parent, a worthy citizen; that his scholars were the children of his adoption, and treated with the same tenderness as his own. The features of *M. Feder* are at the same time mild, dignified, and sprightly; his hair is white, his forehead of a middle size, his eyes blue, nose aquiline, and his mouth well-formed; his head erect, his gait active, and his body thin but muscular; his look affectionate,

and his smile flattering: in his countenance, gestures, and in every motion, we behold depicted in the most lively colours the emotions of his mind; even when silent and unoccupied, it is evident from his visage that he has not a thought he would wish to disguise either from God or man. The services of many are offered as if they wished them to be declined; but his come from the heart, and he would be pained by a refusal. I observed to him, "You have proposed to ride, to walk, to converse with me. I am a Frenchman! Are there fewer wicked people in Hanover than elsewhere? May not a criminal construction be put upon our innocent connection? The more kindnesses you load me with, the more should delicacy suggest to me the propriety of declining them." "*Fear nothing*," replied the venerable old man: "*my principles are known throughout Hanover*."

I promised to see him often. On my return to Paris I was asked if I had seen the general in chief of the army; if I had mixed with the brilliant circles in Hanover, and formed an intimacy with the beautiful females of the country. I replied in the negative. "How then have you employed your time during four months?" "I visited the house of a *sage*. Here I beheld a display of patriarchal manners, and in this temple I henceforth performed my devotions."

On leaving the house of M. Feder, I passed along a narrow bridge, and entered a handsome long street which leads to one of the city-gates. On both sides are ramparts decorated with trees. The atmosphere is pure; and the eye, without being fatigued or dazzled, surveys a variety of beautiful and picturesque situations. Not a Frenchman was at the gate: but I beheld German families; groupes of children; and the wolf-dog, which is the constant companion of their walks. Here were husbands, mothers, and young maidens with their eyes cast down; doubtless attracted hither by the salubrity of the air, the beauty of the prospect, and a tranquil mind. I followed these happy groupes.

This beautiful rampart runs along the new street called *George-Strass*, the houses of which are all built on the same plan. Pillars of freestone connected by iron chains, separate the street from this walk: from the platform of what was formerly a bastion, the lovers of picturesque scenery enjoy the finest prospect imaginable, while the children pursue their innocent sports beneath the protecting shades of the large trees and shrubs by which it is surrounded. Towards the left, and behind a very handsome garden, is situated the house of the states of the electorate. On its front is engraven *Posteritati*. Never was inscription better merited than this, on the day the Hanoverian government entered into a treaty with the French army:—this decision saved their country and humanity. The Hanoverians had no personal

injuries to avenge upon the French, why then should they have risked their brave citizens against ours? On this platform M. de Kielmansegge, president of the regency, has built a fine pavilion, flanked by two low wings, and surmounted by lofty trees. The water in the fosse is so extremely limpid, that it reflects the house and the surrounding scenery with the greatest accuracy. On descending a flight of steps which lead to the bank of the river, the tops of the lofty trees are alone visible; and the unbroken silence, by which I was surrounded, gave a sacred cast to my feelings. But this melancholy pleasure, this gentle philosophy, which scenes like the present are so well calculated to inspire, vanished on the reflection that I could not enjoy them for ever. *Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens uxor,* recalled many disagreeable reflections; and to relieve my feelings I hastily ascended the steps, and re-plunged into the noise and bustle of the city.

CHAP. III.

PUBLIC BATHS.—ELECTORAL PALACE OF HERENHAUSEN.—MISTAKEN IDEA OF EMPLOYING THE ENGLISH TO FILL PLACES OF TRUST IN THE ELECTORATE.—GARDEN OF COUNT WALMODEN.—MAUSOLEA AND TOMBS.—BARBAROUS STATE OF THE ARTS IN HANOVER.

YESTERDAY I visited Herenhausen, the *Saint-Cloud* of the capital. At the entrance of the avenue to the castle, a Frenchman has established warm-baths, the water of which is of a ferruginous quality. Although it may be asked at Hanover, "For what complaint do you go to the bath?" I believe the proprietor of them has amassed a considerable fortune; he is affable and communicative, which affords a great inducement to his fatigued and curious countrymen to visit them.

He is called M. le Febvre; a name I revere, though common. It was that of the marechal Faber, predecessor of the illustrious warriors of the revolution whom the privileged orders in France denominated *les fils de leur epées,* and whom even the same class in Germany styled *les héros de l' Europe.*

What an admirable man was this marechal! What philosophy, in an age of which his brilliant virtues had so far overcome the pride as to raise him to the first rank in the monarchy! One day when he gave a grand entertainment, his valet-de-chambre informed him as he sat at table, that an old infirm and poor woman had entreated with uncommon earnestness to speak with him. He went out, and in a short time re-entered the apart-

ment leading in this woman. *Gentlemen*, said he, addressing his guests, *I have found my worthy mother, whom I now present to you.*

The approach to *la maison du maître*, which signifies *Herenhausen* (or as it is here pronounced, *arnhauss)*, is by a long avenue of lime-trees; whose dark foliage, intermingled with pale green flowers, gives them the appearance of variegated holly. The great road is intended for carriages, on each side of which is an excellent shaded walk for the accommodation of foot-passengers. The castle itself has the appearance of French colleges, the abbeys of the second rank, and the mansions of the provincial squires with moderate fortunes. Thirty leagues round Paris its proprietor would sacrifice it either to his good taste or his vanity.

Entering the park from this avenue, the most disgusting uniformity meets the eye: nothing is to be seen but eternal alleys, the sharp gravel of which wounds the feet; green turf, whose shoots are as strong as those of shrubs; and rude gigantic statues of freestone. Following these extravagant hedges, which are as high as the walls of the most austere monastery, we behold muddy water flowing in a straight direction without end, and without perspective. Ah! this is no longer the house and the garden of the master, because the master has abandoned the house and the garden.

We must stop however before the central basin. Its jet, which is larger than that of the grand *jet-d'eau* at St. Cloud, but does not rise to the same height, produces a very good effect. At Hanover it is regarded as incomparable, and I had too much politeness to controvert this opinion.

Before this basin is situated a rural theatre; the side scenes, the boxes, and the stage of which, are formed of *hornbeam*. In the front are placed, at the distance of twelve feet from each other, copies in lead of the beautiful antique statues of marble, originals of which are now in France. Before the desertion of the castle, pieces were acted in this theatre; which on such occasions was decorated and lighted up with great splendour. At present large canals of stagnant water render the air so impure, that he must be indeed an enthusiastic admirer of fine views who would stop to contemplate the smiling meadows terminated by the city of Hanover, and the azure curtain of the hills. I accepted with gratitude the offer of the gardener to shew me the orangerie.

This hall, which is very long, is decorated at every twelve feet with copies of very ancient busts: formerly it served as a ball-room to the court. I observed some fine orange-plants; but instead of being distributed in the garden, they are placed in

boxes surrounded by laurels, and cut of a pyramidal shape. I enquired of the gardener if these laurels were imported from England. "Yes, Sir," he replied; "and I know not whether this is the reason they do not flourish. Since the seven years war they have neither sent us *laurels* nor *turf*. This is the reason why these gardens are so indifferent."

A propos of England. The French who visit Hanover, imagine they will find in it English governors, generals, judges, priests, custom-house officers, and above all British merchants, each with his *sponge* and his *rake*; but this is a mistake. No English subject is eligible as a public functionary in Hanover, any more than an Hanoverian can be employed in the places of trust under the British government. Only one example has ever occurred in violation of this constitutional statute: it was that of two Englishmen who entered as lieutenants into the Hanoverian army, and who left the service at the termination of thirty years with the rank of captains.

Before the arrival of the French army under the command of marshal Mortier, the dukes of Cambridge and Cumberland enjoyed here only a subordinate situation; they served under the orders of marshal Count de Walmoden, as lieutenant-generals. In order to evince how jealous this nation is of its independance, it is only necessary to mention, that three days before our army marched into the country, the young prince of Gloucester arrived post from Berlin at Hanover with two English officers, in order to offer their services as volunteers. The regency immediately gave orders that horses and a proper escort should be furnished to enable the prince and his attendants to leave the electorate by the shortest road on the following night, and he accordingly departed.

The English are disliked in Hanover from that tone of superiority which they are too apt to assume every where, and the contempt they evince for all other nations. I speak this generally, and would not wish to be understood as comprehending all the English in this censure.

Before leaving the house of the master of Herenhausen, it may be proper to remark, that his functions are nearly similar to those exercised by the king of Prussia as count of Neufchatel: that though the revenue of the country flows into his treasury, he cannot dispose of it by his own proper authority: that a regency composed of citizens effectively hold the reins of government; and have the direction of the army, finances, courts of justice, police, religion, public instruction, agriculture, commerce, public works, and the internal and external relations of the state. This regency is invested with the power of making peace; and is connected in such a manner with the different states of the country forming the

electorate, as to render the people safe from any undue stretch of its power. It has been often uselessly repeated after Montesquieu, that the pope is an idol of wood, whose feet are kissed and his hands enchained. This in the strictest sense is applicable to the *pope of London*.

I next visited the country-seat of field-marshal Walmoden. Still the hornbeam hedges! But beyond these the ground gradually loses its melancholy uniformity. My curiosity, deadened by a repetition of the same monotonous scenery, is again roused by the appearance of thickets which the pruning-knife has spared. Here several winding paths lead to a thick plantation of firs; when suddenly from an opening in the wood, a view of the adjacent country, with the flocks browsing on the distant hills, bursts on the astonished sight. Across a light bridge I descended into a meadow perfumed by wild thyme, honeysuckle, and eglantine. On making the tour of this delightful spot, I reached a path short and straight, like that of human happiness. At its extremity is a second bridge, constructed of the decayed stumps of trees, which leads to the mausoleum of the family. This spot has been decorated by the hand of marshal Walmoden himself; and he has well calculated the effect that is produced by a judicious disposition of different species of trees, whose intermingling foliage gives an air of solemn grandeur to the scene. On quitting the sepulchre we enter a thicket of roses; which in imagination is converted into the promised land, where all the pains and misfortunes of human life are to be effaced. This delightful garden is besides planted with a great variety of the choicest fruits: here melons, ananas, cherries, and apricots, ripen in the greatest profusion.

On both sides of the avenue from Herenhausen we behold only fine gardens. By the edge of the footpath leading to the city, several fanciful saloons, painted within and without, have been erected, commanding a view of the road. Chairs, a sofa, several mirrors, a tea-table, a library, several flower-pots, pipes, and a piano-forte, constitute the furniture of these retreats. The large balconies of Spain named *miradors*, concealed by blinds and lattices, are intended to answer the same purpose: but there we always figure to ourselves an orphan, a duenna, guardian, and we dread more from the *bazile* than we hope from the *figaro*; while in the Hanoverian Belvederes, the greatest freedom prevails, no one is deceived; it is a domestic union into which friendship is admitted without restraint, because it is without danger.

At a small distance towards the right, on an oval eminence, are a multitude of urns and tomb-stones, which mark the cemetery of the Jews; and somewhat farther on in the same direction is a vast field surrounded by a parapet, and crowded

with funeral monuments, which is the burial-ground of the Lutherans. I traversed these habitations of the dead. The tomb-stones of the noble families are placed in the middle, and occupy a large space. Console yourselves, ye who possess a feeling heart! the grass germinates not on their surfaces, as it does on the humble graves of the ignoble; on which parental love, filial piety, fraternal affection, or the cares of friendship, each day place an offering of fresh flowers. Passenger, if you view not these funeral sacrifices with sensibility, you are unworthy to hold communion with man. This practice, which may be traced to very remote antiquity, and which is unfortunately neglected in our country, is religiously preserved in Hanover: what then, reader, think you of the manners of its inhabitants?

Almost all the sepulchral monuments, and even the rudest tomb-stones, are placed in the field; which gives to this inclosure the appearance of a field of battle, with its sentry-boxes, tents, redoubts, trophies, and subdivisions. Under a triangular pyramid repose the remains of the divine Wherloff; whose humanity dried the tears and assuaged the sorrows, and whose knowledge saved the lives, of a multitude of his unfortunate fellow-creatures *. Not far distant is a monument representing a mother stretched upon the body of a beloved daughter: the scissars of Fate cut a half-blown rose; and the parent tree, stript of its leaves, is torn up by the root. Just by is the tomb of the lover of the young damsel: the sculptor has succeeded in depicting the beauty and elegant figure of this youth. On one side of the monument we behold a superb oak; on the other the oak is reversed, its branches are broken, its leaves fallen, and its seed scattered.

Few of the monuments I examined merit a particular description. Many of them are Gothic, and others in a style which deserve more severe criticism as being modern. The former generally represent a gilded Christ; to the right are the males of the family, and to the left the famales, both young and old. The most aged are generally placed at the greatest distance from the Christ; I know not if this be intended as a mark of respect, or merely in ridicule. In the north cemetery near the church is a stone in a very singular taste. On it is represented Jésus Christ bearing his cross, and treading grapes in a stone trough, on the four angles of which are carved four screws of a wine-press. *Fiat lux!* Upon a grave-stone in the church-yard of Saint Egide, is carved the figure of a beau in a very singular dress; a

* Wherloff was chief physician to the court of Hanover; the saviour of the poor, he was always ready to fly to their aid. He composed many valuable works, for which however he was less renowned than for his universal benevolence and philanthropy. The reigning duke of Brunswick wrote his epitaph.

peruke with a bag, a short coat buttoned, breeches reaching down the leg, shoes with square buckles, and a pointed hat under his left arm. I related this to a charming Frenchwoman. "Believe me," said she, "this little personage was a courtier." Assuredly I did not expect to meet such a figure on a tombstone in the city of Hanover.

I observed some tombs and sarcophagi of white marble, but the greater number are constructed of stones dug out of the mountains of Hartz.

The arts of design, of painting, and of sculpture, and the sister arts of architecture and engraving, have not attained to a high degree of perfection in Hanover. Messrs. Rephery and Dies, distinguished painters at Rome, are lost to their country; but Mr. Ramberg, painter to the court, who resides in this city, possesses talents that would secure applause in the most opulent capitals. There is little encouragement here for any of the fine arts; nevertheless the sculptor Hook is highly esteemed in Germany, and the engraver Riepenhauzen at Gottingen.

An air of Gothicism is prevalent in all their buildings: the houses in general resemble the galleries of a vessel of the sixteenth century; and whether they are of brick or wood, the period of their erection is carefully marked on them. I observed that in those dated 1565 each story projects several feet over that immediately under; and exhibits medallions, pagan divinities, warriors, and verses of the Psalms. In the angle of the houses at the extremities of their streets, are erected seven rows of small windows which terminate in ogives. In some of the edifices red and green bricks are intermixed, and in others varnished tiles are disposed in rows: sometimes the bricks are only employed for the principal door and the chimneys, while the rest of the habitation is constructed of wood painted of various colours. This manner of building was introduced into England by the Saxons, and by them has been transported to America.

Other houses have bricks placed in wooden frames, and secured by means of plaster. There are however in this country many handsome edifices: the newly-erected part of the electoral church, the palace of the princess de Galles (occupied by the general in chief), and that of the regency, are constructed of hewn stone, and shew that Hanover is not destitute of good architects.

CHAP. IV.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE STATE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES IN HANOVER.—MISTAKEN IDEA THAT THE ENGLISH OCCUPY ALL THE PLACES IN THIS ELECTORATE.—UNIVERSITY, AND ROYAL SOCIETY OF SCIENCES, OF GÖTTINGEN.—SURGICAL SCHOOLS AT ZELL.—SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY AT HANOVER.—CELEBRATED MEN.

IF the sciences and the fine arts, which latter take root on the former like the misketoe on the oak, have not been cherished with so much ardour in this country as in France, the influence of the useful arts is perhaps more remarkable. In order to form an accurate judgment on this subject, and consequently respecting public instruction, it is necessary to attend to the discriminating character of a nation, and to the nature of its climate; the Hanoverians have among them a great number of philosophers and learned men, but few artists and poets: and their soil is barren, and their atmosphere changeable; the coldness and humidity of the climate are unfavourable to the exertion of the imagination, and calculated to induce a kind of mental torpor. The inhabitants of the south, on the contrary, do not possess that mathematical justness of conception which is frequently so conspicuous in men born and educated in more northern regions. The circmscribed sphere of their pleasures, and a methodical habit of application, render the Hanoverians extremely mild in their manners. They ought not to be hastily accused of being slow in forming attachments, because in proportion to this deliberation are the strength and sincerity of their friendship. They are pleased with the French character: so just is the observation, that a sober or even a melancholic man is often captivated by the sprightly sallies of a lively companion. They pardon our heedlessness, our levity, and even our weakness; because the capability of observation which they possess in a very eminent degree, convinces them that our hearts are not in general depraved. When they observe that the habitual jollity of the French soldier does not proceed from selfishness, but that he takes a real interest in the family wherein he resides, and which he displays by a thousand little services, the day in which he is ordered into new cantonments is a day of sorrow to his host.

An affecting scene occurred when a part of our army took possession of this capital, which sufficiently paints the character of the two nations. One of our veterans who had served in the seven-years war, happened to be sent to the same lodgings he had then occupied, where his former landlord still resided. On recognizing each other they wept for joy; and the happiness of this meeting proves more and more how sincerely man would be the friend of his fellow-men, if governments did not find their interest in disuniting, and rendering them the enemies of each other.

It might be supposed that if the English were beloved by the Hanoverians, their language would be familiar in this country. It is, however, scarcely understood. We might expect to hear the airs of Rule Britannia, and God save the King. But here they are unknown. That Shakespeare, the rival of Klopstock and of Wieland, is the author of several dramatic works, is a fact we might expect should be known; but this tragic poet confines himself to his own island, fearing an invasion from those of the continent *. The difference in our favour is very remarkable. The French language is more or less spoken by all ranks in Hanover; the Saxons frequently write it with elegance; I never failed to be understood in the smallest villages, and it is well known that in Lower Saxony they speak the German in its greatest purity. Our songs and romances are learnt and recited throughout this country, and our dramatic pieces are introduced and applauded in all their theatres. Though this marked preference cannot absolutely be construed into affection, it will unquestionably render it less difficult for us to gain confidence, and effect a lasting union, with this electorate.

* None of the consequences which have flowed from the late war are more to be lamented, than the revival of that spirit of animosity between this country and France, which at the commencement of the revolution was gradually yielding to the influence of a more mild philosophy. The translator of the present volume has discerned with regret several marks of this national rancour; surely the author might have discovered in the relative situation of Great Britain and Hanover, and from the little intercourse between the inhabitants of the two countries, a sufficient reason why the English language is not generally cultivated, or their music liked, in the Electorate, without attempting to explain it from their antipathy to the English character which he seems inclined every where to represent as haughty and overbearing in the extreme.

While every candid and liberal mind must reprobate the spirit that could dictate the above, and many similar passages scattered throughout the present volume, the lovers of dramatic excellence not only in Britain, but even among the author's own countrymen, will peruse with a smile of contempt his observation respecting the immmortal Shakspeare. Admitting the fact to be correct, that his works are unknown in Hanover, it only proves the backward state of that country in the study of polite literature. Tr.

But to return to the useful arts. Their effect has hitherto been very little felt on external commerce, which is too much monopolized by Hamburgh and Bremen. Lubeck partakes in a small degree with these cities the trade carried on with the duchy of Lunenburg. Agriculture seems to have extended its advantages somewhat farther; several learned societies, which act in conjunction with the academy of sciences at Göttingen, are established in the principal cities, and tend to diffuse a spirit of improvement among their countrymen; and from the midst of which, in a short time, we may expect to see men of exalted eminence spring up.

When speaking of the university and academy of Göttingen, I am naturally led to the subject of public instruction, which may be considered under three divisions: I. The primary schools which are established in every village. In these children are taught reading and arithmetic, and a knowledge of their moral and religious duties. II. Schools in the cities, where the pupils are instucted in the classics, and the fundamental principles of the sciences. III. The university of Göttingen, which was instituted by George the Second in 1734. It is provided with forty-two professors, the majority of whom are foreigners: by this system which is particularly proper in a small state, the aid of men of the greatest celebrity is secured; and by thus placing learning on the most respectable basis, a great number of pupils are attracted from every quarter. Two of the sons of the duke of Bavaria, and the eldest son of the ex-minister Charles Delacroix, are at present students in this celebrated university.

Among the learned men who long supported the fame of this renowned institution, may be found the names of Mayer, Kaestner, Koehler, Gatterer, Gessner, Haller, Zinn, Brendel, Roederer, Murray, Gebauer, Miester and Lichtenberg, whose places have been worthily supplied by the present professors. In proof of this assertion, it is only necessary to inform the reader that the lectures upon civil law, and the law of nations, are now delivered by Messrs. Putters and De Martens; on medicine, by Gmelin; on surgery, by M. Richter; on philosophy and natural history by M. Blumenbach; on languages, and ancient history, by M. Heyne; on ancient and modern statistics, by Messrs. Schloëzer and Héeren; on mathematics, by Mayer; on botany by M. Hoffmann; and on economy and the mechanic arts, by M. Beckman.

In the sitting of the 14th of April, 1803, the institute adjudged the medal offered for the best work on astronomy to M. Harding; who had discovered a new planet on the 5th of the foregoing September, at Lilienthal near Bremen. I ought in strict propriety to have inscribed the name of this in

telligent astronomer among the learned men of Göttingen, since he has been appointed to superintend the observatory which was consecrated to Urania by Tobias Meyer.

The philological society under the immediate inspection of the university, is intended to prepare instructors for the different colleges.

The members of the Royal Academy of sciences of Göttingen, are chosen from among the members of the university and other learned natives. The Duke of Cambridge is president, and the worthy and learned M. Brandes curator. The non-resident members to the amount of two hundred, are composed of learned men from every country in Europe. Among the celebrated philosophers in France on whom this honour has been conferred, we find the names of Lacépède, Cuvier, Chaptal, Guyton, Morveau, Fourcroy, Faujas, Saint Fond, Millin, Lagrange, Laplace, Sylvestre de Sacy, Lalande, Mechain, Delambre, Villoison Pougens, Joseph Lavallée, &c.

The schools of surgery at Zell are established on a very excellent plan, and have acquired a deserved reputation. The different sciences, the arts of artillery and fortification, &c. are taught in the school of Hanover.

I have already spoken in terms of commendation of the agricultural societies. In the city of Hanover a society of natural history is formed on a plan which might be adopted with advantage in the different districts of France, as from their united labours we might expect in the course of a few years to attain a perfect knowledge of the treasures of nature contained in our vast empire. The labours of this society are confined to Lower Saxony; and none but natives, or learned foreigners who are naturalized in the country, are admissible as members. It is only by a similar regulation, which may perhaps at first sight appear illiberal, that any particular district can be explored with sufficient accuracy. The admission of learned foreigners is useful to the sciences in extensive institutions alone; and when the objects of their researches are not local, but calculated to create general interest.

Nothing can be more admirable than these assemblies of learned men, who labour with the most indefatigable zeal to enlarge the boundaries of human knowledge. The emoluments arising from their professorships or their business, are sufficient to satisfy all their wants. Strangers to luxury or dissipations of any kind, their recreations consist in communicating to each other the results of their labours; in conversing with their families during the long nights of winter round a stove, or enjoying with them a walk in the fine days of their short summer. The cloisters were formerly the asylum of the sciences, of virtue, and of peace. The Hanoverian colleges are an improvement on those monastic insti-

tutions. In the former the sexes were separated; here they are united by the sacred ties of marriage and paternal affection. For merly the monks assisted in clearing the forests, in meliorating the manners of their neighbours, and preventing among them pillage and dissensions. The present race of philosophers sow the seeds of the sciences, and of morality, and dispose them in such a manner that it is henceforth impossible for ignorance o impede their growth.

I have compared this part of the north where I am at present, with the southern countries through which I have formerly travelled. I have examined the effects produced on the inhabitants of each by the difference of soil, of climate, and of political institutions. In Hanover I have seldom met with subjects either of ridicule, or calculated to produce regret. In this country we find fewer absurdities and less fanaticism than elsewhere. I was filled with envy on beholding in the capital a temple erected to the memory of Leibnitz. I was silent on learning that the university of Göttingen neither resembled the school of Ramus nor of the pedant Larcher.

If Frenchmen sometimes ridicule the appearance and manners of the inhabitants, these on the contrary inspired me with the greatest respect. Here I beheld rational liberty, a national representation; justice administered at a small expence, public instruction in a state of great perfection; a certain degree of equality; and (what was to me the most agreeable of all) tolerant priests, notwithstanding the spirit of domination natural to all doctrinal religions.

CHAP. V.

EXCURSION TO HAMBURGH.—ROAD BETWEEN HANOVER AND HAMBURGH.—SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE AT ZELL.—FIELD OF THE VICTORY OF ARMINIUS.—DUTCH AND HANOVERIAN BEDS.—COURTS OF HAMBURGH, ITS POLITICS AND COURTESANS.—STAGNATION OF ITS TRADE SINCE THE TREATY OF LUNEVILLE.

FROM Hanover I crossed the Elbe to Hamburgh, which may be regarded as the Amsterdam of the North. It would be imprudent in me to attempt to give an accurate description of this city, as I only remained three days within its walls; I must therefore content myself with making a few observations on the road we pursued, and the manner in which I was occupied during my stay.

From Hanover to Zell, the road is agreeably diversified by cultivated fields; forests of oak, fir, and aspen trees; and by

meadows much richer than those of France. After travelling four miles and a half (nearly nine French leagues) we arrived at Zell, the capital of the duchy of that name. This city, though very pleasant and full of gardens, is in my opinion far inferior to Hanover. Its ruinous castle has nothing in its Gothic structure deserving of notice. It is at present employed to serve the purpose of barracks and an hospital for the French soldiery. The sovereigns of the duchy, previous to its incorporation with Hanover, made it their place of residence; but from that period it has been abandoned. The water with which the city is supplied from the river Aller, which empties itself into the Weser, is of a very bad quality. The old ramparts are covered with verdant turf, and surrounded by linden trees. These trees are naturalized throughout a great part of the North: one of the reasons assigned by the inhabitants for this practice is, that the bees derive from them when in flower their chief nourishment, and the principal materials of their useful labours.

At Zell is held the supreme court of justice of the electorate, over which one of the seven ministers of the regency presides. It very nearly resembles the French court of cassation. Formerly there existed as separate and independent states, the duchies of Luxemburg, Lunenburg, Bremen, Calemburgh, many petty principalities, and innumerable lordships. Hanover was then only a mere bailiwick, though it has since given its name to all these different territories. On leaving Zell we passed through a dark wood, of at least two leagues in extent; and from that city to Harburgh, in a line of nearly twenty German miles, we travelled over sandy plains and extensive heaths. At a great distance, geese, ducks, and sheep of a very poor appearance, never failed to indicate the vicinity of some wretched hamlet. What habitations! Whole families, of the most wretched appearance, and covered with tattered garments, associate together, eat and sleep with their cattle. Near these real catacombs we observed growing a few stalks of rye and barley, and here and there a few tufts of buck-wheat. The straw is short and stunted, and the ears of a diminutive size. Population and agriculture must ever be dependant on each other.

This is the country which gave birth to those innumerable swarms that over-ran the East, the West, and the South. Here dwelt the Saxons who conquered England, menaced Paris, and burnt our holy relics. Here, it is affirmed, existed their cities, their chiefs, and their Druids. Where is now a trace of them? The columns of Palmyra, of Babylon, of Thebes, and Rome, are still half-standing; while the ancient oaks of the Saxon adventurers have disappeared, and left not a trace of their existence. These people of the Elbe and

the Weser were ferocious, savage, and enterprising; and the few descendants they have left behind are humane, brave, and enlightened. Their ancestors adored sanguinary deities, while their descendants practise a mild and benevolent system of religion. Their forefathers were unacquainted with the arts and sciences; while their children have cultivated them assiduously, and hold them in the highest estimation. How does it happen that Lower Saxony, which was formerly considered the *officina gentium*, is now devoted to sterility and depopulation? May we not conjecture with a high degree of probability, that the first emigrants, having discovered climates more genial, and lands more fertile, returned in order to remove their families; that upon giving a recital of the countries which they had explored and conquered, many of their fellow-citizens imitated their example; and that in consequence such a prodigious emigration took place, that the mother-country was abandoned for the sake of more temperate regions?

The power of the north predominates over the genius of the south. When nations cease to possess a military spirit, they readily fall a prey to others which are poorer and more hardy than themselves. Europe had lost its military prowess, when the northern tribes invaded and divided it among them. It was degraded by slavery, ignorance, and superstition.

I have besides been assured that there cannot be discovered either in the archives or in the traditions of Lower Saxony, any trace whatever either of Roland, Charlemagne, or of the invasion of England by the Saxons. Thus it happens that victories without historians to record them, are for ever obliterated from the memory of man. Thus it is, that Charlemagne did not succeed to consolidate in this country the sciences by means of permanent laws; thus it is that vanquished nations are generally the historians of their own defeats. Hence we find recorded in the English annals the mournful recitals of the invasion by the Saxons, and their establishment in that island.

In the circle of Lower Saxony, we are able to ascertain the field of battle on which Arminius exterminated the legions of Varus. It is situated about four leagues from Hamelin, between the Weser and Paderborn. I derived this information from M. Westrumb, who resides in the town of Hamelin. He informed me, that upon this ancient theatre of the Saxon glory, he had discovered works sunk thirty feet deep in the sands. Do they not deserve to be better explored? There remain in Lower Saxony an immense number of monuments much more ancient than christianity; many still existed about a century ago in West Frieseland, but the Dutch have employed a great part of them to prevent the encroachments of the sea.

After having passed Bergen, Soltaw, and Well, we ascended a high plain, from which we enjoyed a very extensive prospect. In our progress we travelled over barren heaths, much marshy land interspersed with solitary woods, and extensive rivers of sand which are here denominated highways. Another mountainous plain which succeeded, threw us into an ill-humour, but was soon dissipated by the surrounding prospect. Towards the left we had a glimpse of the town of Harburg; in front, a circular bending of the Elbe; at a greater distance, the elevated coast of Holstein; and a little towards the right, the Cadiz of the North. The sun set, at this period, nearly about half past nine. Here the twilight which is not so transient as in France, served to light us on our way to Harburgh, which we reached about eleven o'clock.

This seems to be the proper place to say a few words respecting the beds in Holland and Hanover. Unless a person is very much fatigued, it is impossible to sleep in them till habituated to their use. The inhabitants of the south would neither be deprived of sleep in summer by stretching themselves upon beds of eider-down, nor in winter by sleeping between two feather-beds; but an enormous bolster, with a still more enormous pillow placed above it, keeps the upper part of the body almost at a right angle with the extremities. We seem thus seated on the bed like a judge on the bench. I can scarcely believe it possible for man and wife to avoid quarrelling when sleeping together in such beds. They resemble that which was spread in the great chamber of the parliament of Paris. It was denominated *the bed of justice*, doubtless because the kings who were first placed on it, lived during a period when long and furred robes were in fashion, as well as the head-dress and long-beards of the Orientals; and when, footstools being almost unknown, they seated themselves on cushions like the inhabitants of eastern nations. The ancient language and customs are still retained in the public tribunals and in the country.

Every morning and evening a passage-boat proceeds from Harburgh to Hamburgh. I went on board one of these boats, and landed in two hours at the guard-house of Hamburgh. I lodged at the London tavern, which is situated in a row of neat and elegant buildings. The streets are embellished for the most part with rich shops and warehouses. A paved foot-way borders a long and beautiful street which leads to the port, the senate-house, and the exchange. This street is ornamented with four rows of linden-trees, which are kept in excellent order. Three pavilions are erected at equal distances; that in the centre is employed as a coffee-house, and the other two serve as

guard-houses. In this coffee-house politicians meet and discuss the affairs of Europe.

A magnificent basin, into which the Alster pours its waters, washes the parapet by which it is surrounded. It is covered with feluccas; and its level banks are embellished by villas, small eminences, and the most luxuriant verdure. During the short period of my stay at Hamburgh, I have often seated myself on its banks, observing the mercantile bustle; the large wigs worn by the senators, and extending over their black robes; the cane chariots drawn by the beautiful horses of Mecklenburg and Holstein; and the courtezans, whose figure, gait, and manners, are extremely elegant. These last never accost any one; but their mode of dress sufficiently indicates to the stranger that he may safely address them without fear of being repulsed.

The commercial part of Hamburgh is full of activity and bustle, but the interior of the city appeared to me dull and uninteresting: it would, in fact, be a place of banishment to a Frenchman. It is well known that the present government has no influence beyond the precincts of the city, and that the citizens possess no territorial property; for we cannot reckon as such the small portion of land which surrounds the town, or the little port of Cuxhaven with its peninsular bailiwick. During the last war, when all communication with the continent was cut off except by the Elbe, Hamburgh became the commercial depôt of the English; but the peace of Luneville, and the occupation of Hanover, have greatly altered the political relations of the continent.

During the deliberations of the senate, the gates of the city are shut. A citizen said to me one day, irritated at the smile which escaped me on witnessing this ceremony, "Do you believe that if Buonaparte was before our walls they would be opened to him?" The only reply necessary to this absurd question is, to display the strength of the force of Hamburgh. It consists of a police legion, amounting to at least seven hundred men, and kept under strict discipline. These men are so extremely corpulent, as to dispose me to believe that they are better adapted to fill places at home, than to serve in the vanguard of an army. I must not omit to mention a squadron of dragoons, as well as a corps of cavalry.

CHAP. VI.

EXCURSION FROM HAMBURGH TO THE DANISH TERRITORY.—GARDEN OF RAINVILLE.—MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE WHICH IT EXHIBITS.—SINGULAR CAUSE OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT.—INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF A FRENCH MERCHANT RESIDING AT HAMBURGH.—VISIT TO THE SHOPS OF HAMBURGH.—FAIR OF HARBURGH.—RETURN TO HANOVER.

IN my childish days I ardently longed to go from Brittany to Normandy. I now experienced the same desire to proceed from Hamburgh to Denmark; and this excursion, which is quickly performed, and at a small expence, proved extremely agreeable to me. I took my departure from the gate of Altona, the architecture of which presents nothing remarkable except a verse from scripture: but its verdant bastions, ornamented with trees whose foliage extends in the form of an amphitheatre; and its fosses, in which majestically swim a multitude of beautiful swans, fixed my attention. I prefer the lovers of *Leda* to the *bears* of Berne, to the *dogs* of Saint Malo, or to the *geese* of the Capitol. I was informed that the senate of the city, encouraged by the new organization of Germany, intended to raze its fortifications. I am well aware that the scarecrows placed round a field terrify small birds, while they are disregarded by the larger; yet I should behold with regret the destruction of even the feeble image of the independence of an Hanseatic city. Let us recal to remembrance the barbarous period at which this famous league was formed, and it will palliate the enormities which it occasioned. God cannot intend to punish innocent cities for the folly and ambition of their rulers.

The city of Hamburgh is of a circular form, and nearly six miles in circumference. It has six gates; and four entrances by water, two from the Alster and two from the Elbe. Its walls are defended by bulwarks and other external works, as well as by deep ditches. A line of fortifications extends from the great basin of the Alster to the Elbe, a mile above the city; and on the opposite side of the basin, below the town, stands the citadel named *l'Etoile Leonce*, which the Hamburghers consider as impregnable. According to them, there are more than thirty thousand houses in Hamburgh, and nearly a hundred and eighty

thousand inhabitants; but M. Fabry asserts that it contains only a hundred thousand, of whom three thousand five hundred are Jews. I am inclined to concur in this latter opinion.

The public edifices are not worthy of a particular description. Their churches, which are of Gothic architecture, remain open the whole day; and some of them contain libraries. There are six large market-places; many hospitals, among which is that of the orphans, possessing a revenue of sixty or seventy thousand livres; that for marine invalids, where are likewise supported the widows and children of those who have lost their lives in the service of the republic; a fourth, for the poor, the blind, the lame, and the old; and a fifth, instituted for the treatment of the small-pox, and other epidemical maladies.

The prison for malefactors is situated in the building occupied by the executioner, which is not a very comfortable circumstance even to the innocent. As soon as sentence of death is pronounced against a criminal, he is conducted into an upper apartment, accommodated with a good bed, and refused nothing he could desire in his melancholy situation; while a minister of religion is empowered to offer him every consolation contained in the gospel. In the way to the place of execution stands an ancient monastery, now occupied by the Lutherans; who are obliged, as formerly, to present him with a glass of wine.

The government is composed of a senate and three colleges, the members of which are elected from among the citizens. The former body has the exclusive right of exercising the sovereignty; the latter can only interfere in the disposal of the public revenue. The situation of the Hamburghers is extremely singular; while they are said to be free, they are in fact subject to the King of Denmark, who even pretends to have the right of exercising certain privileges within their city. They neither send a member, nor have any vote in the Diet of Ratisbon; they are subject to the divisions of the Germanic empire, and purchase the protection of the Emperor with the annual sum of eighty thousand crowns.

There are two hundred sugar-houses in Hamburgh; in its cotton-manufactories above a thousand workmen find employment; and, on an average, twelve hundred vessels enter its port annually.

From the gate of Hamburgh a fine road, shaded by trees, leads to a second gate, guarded by a Danish sentinel. Having entered it, I found myself in Holstein; and thus in a moment I had been transported from a republic to a kingdom. I was much more at my ease under the sceptre, than under the

Phrygian cap. I dislike a mercantile republic erected on a foundation of sand, because I have often found them unstable.

I proceeded to dine at the garden of Rainville. I had heard so much of the boasted elegance of the house, of the excellence of the attendance, the delicacy of the fare, the affluence of the company, the ingenious arrangement of the grounds, the variety of the situations, the judicious unobtrucive display of the arts, and particularly the prospect from the upper terrace (a view which is affirmed to be the most delightful in the world), that I was fully prepared to regard it with the vanity of a Frenchman and the pride of a Dane. I retraced all the objects of comparison which I had beheld in France, in America, in Spain, in Switzerland, and under the delightful sky of Italy. I have unquestionably seen, in my various travels, prospects which enraptured my whole soul; but there is stamped upon this a character of majesty and grandeur which far surpasses every thing I had before witnessed. Upon the bank I contemplated the extensive heaths of Hanover; the rich shores of Holstein; and the abrupt bendings of the Elbe, wafting to my feet the wealth of the two worlds, and embracing in its vast windings sand-banks, islets covered with luxuriant harvests, dark woods, little thickets, and in the distance a multitude of cities which can only be perceived by means of their lofty spires. Ah! if the gods would permit Homer and Ossian to revisit this world, and on the place where I now stand to sing the wild and sublime beauties of this enchanting scene, I am firmly persuaded that the prize would be awarded to the Celtic bard.

It is astonishing to behold on the confines of Holstein a vast and elegant establishment, where the French language is spoken, and the French mode of cookery is adopted in a style equal to the most refined at Paris. It is pleasing to conceive ourselves transported to *Frascati* on account of the excellent ices, the music, the elegance of the company; and to discover by the difference of the dishes served up at each table, the nation to which the guests belong. While the concurrence of these and other circumstances tend either to produce a pleasing reverie, or to give more point and animation to the conversation, the eye is at the same time feasted with a view of the multitude of ships and barks ascending and descending the river, and the motley crowd of visitors traversing the terraces of the garden of Rainville.

This establishment confers honour on the head that conceived, and the hands which executed and embellished it; on the Frenchman, who, during the storms of the revolution, could occupy himself with creating Elysian fields, and strewing them with flowers.

Altona is supposed to contain twenty-two thousand five hundred inhabitants. The King of Denmark built this city with a view of sharing in the trade carried on by Hamburgh. It is a free port, and the seat of the East India Company. A great number of merchants from the north, and even from Hamburgh itself, have taken up their residence here. In point of population and wealth, Altona is reckoned the second city in Denmark.

I cannot pass over in silence the founder of the garden of Rainville. He was *aide-du-camp* to General Dumourier, and became the companion of his flight. Possessing only a few louis, but endowed with a fertile imagination, he conceived and executed the project of naturalizing (if I may be allowed the expression) the French manners on the icy banks of the Elbe.

M. Rainville having happily chosen the place of his retreat, he found it convenient to attract to it men of all parties, and of very different descriptions; and he has so far succeeded by ingrafting the French manners on the German customs, as to have realized an independent fortune.

I yesterday dined at the country-house of a French merchant, who has been long settled at Hamburgh, situated at about a league above Altona. Here he gives a dinner every Sunday to his friends and acquaintances. His family is charming; he has five children, the eldest of whom is between eight and nine years of age. If the Parisian fine ladies could behold Madame Vidal, seated at the head of the festive board, with a child on each knee, her neck entwined by the arms of two others perched on the arms of her chair, and the most alert of whom kisses her forehead, which he holds with his little hands, they would instantly perceive that their diamonds, their pearls, and the draperies of Casimire, are infinitely inferior to the garlands of maternity. What a delightful picture! Fathers of families, this happy group is not a fairy scene in an opera, but a real representation of domestic happiness; which you may daily enjoy by making your wives the confidants of your thoughts, the companions of your business and your pleasures, and thus becoming the honoured guardians of their virtue and their affection.

I visited with much pleasure M. Reinhard, the French minister at Hamburgh: for how was it possible that I could forget the benefit he conferred on me during my confinement at Viterbe in 1799! He seemed fully sensible to the expressions of my gratitude. Let the individual who supports with pain the recollection of a favour, endeavour to thank his benefactor, and he will be relieved from a weight of shame.

I visited the different shops, with a view of examining the

English productions. The French plated work begins to equal that made in Britain; and their velvets, cottons, and kerseymeres, are equally beautiful, as fine, and are sold at as low a rate, as those imported from England. There is too little difference between the English baizes sold in Hamburgh, and those smuggled into France, to induce any one to run the risk of having them seized on the frontiers of the latter. In the city of Troyes this species of manufacture is brought to a very high degree of perfection.

East India commodities bring a very high price at Hamburgh, notwithstanding which the fabrics of Casimere are here unknown. In this city a great many articles of furniture are made of costly wood; but where shall we find equalled those pieces which are exposed to sale by Jacob every day at Paris, ornamented by the different arts, and rendered invaluable by the designs of *Sauvage*?

How could I leave Hamburgh without once more visiting Rainville at Altona? I sat down to an excellent dinner with my amiable countrymen; and on proceeding to the terrace to take coffee, we were saluted from the orchestra by a French air. In a short time another party arrived; and having seated themselves at a table adjoining to ours, the musicians immediately struck up an English tune. Had a Swiss company next appeared, I doubt not that we should have been regaled by the *ranz des vaches*.

A boat which we had engaged to carry us across the Elbe, now lay at the bottom of the garden. We stepped into it about four o'clock: and in an hour were safely landed on the opposite shore; near an inn filled with rustics enlivened by wine, music, and the presence of some shepherdesses. From this place we pursued our road along the course of the river, upon a dyke planted with trees, and elevated as if with the design of shewing to greater advantage the beautiful coast of Holstein and the city of Hamburgh. Having reached Harburgh after a walk of half a league, we proceeded to the *kermesse*, a kind of fair held in the halls of the hotel-de-ville. Conviviality, pleasures, police, and the wants of a community, excite only a local interest; no one, perhaps feels an interest in public rejoicing more than myself; but I was forced to sleep in a room, the door of which opened into a great hall, resounding with the sound of violins, tambourines, the joyous shouts of the spectators, and the noise of the dancers. This tumult continued till four o'clock in the morning.

Next day I departed post towards Hanover. I longed to revisit this tranquil and rural city. The distance between the

banks of the Elbe and the shores of the Leina, appeared immense from the fatigue I experienced; and I beheld with joy the spires of the electoral capital.

My first occupation on arriving in this city, was to open the letters which had arrived from France during my absence. Those who have never quitted their native country, or who have not left behind them their affections, can form no conception of the different feelings experienced by the traveller when he receives letters from his friends, or is disappointed in the hopes he had entertained of hearing from them. What agony does he not suffer from the idea of being forgotten! What delight when his fears prove to be unfounded! My packet was sufficiently copious; and all my letters announced to me that Paris was such as I had left it: the same frivolity, the same absurdity, the same endearing kindness, and the same levity, still continued to characterize its inhabitants.

CHAP. VII.

KLOPSTOCK.—THE ADVANTAGES RESULTING FROM COMMERCE.—MONTBRILLANT, A PLEASURE-HOUSE BELONGING TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—GERMAN COMEDIANS.—FLUTE ENCHANTEE, AND MYSTERIES OF ISIS.—IS THE GERMAN LANGUAGE MUSICAL?—THEATRE AT HANOVER.—FRENCH COMEDIANS.—THE TWO COMPANIES UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.—REMARKS ON THAT PRINCE.

KLOPSTOCK died at Hamburgh a few months since. All the members of the senate and the most distinguished citizens, assisted at his funeral. It cannot fail to produce a beneficial effect on the minds of the multitude, to witness such marked respect paid to the memory of individuals who have merited distinction not by martial achievements, but by sublime productions calculated to dry the tears which ambition has caused to flow. German poetry has been greatly enriched by the works of the illustrious Klopstock, many of which are translated into the different European languages.

What astonishment must it not produce to behold the respect paid by the citizens of a commercial republic to the memory of a poet so justly celebrated! But it is not unusual to discover in Hamburgh senators, magistrates, bankers, and traders, actuated by similar sentiments to those of Anacharsis. Even the wealth and affluence of a great number of the mercantile men of this city, have been acquired by other means than those of trade. Like the Germans, they have viewed men and manners with phi-

losophic attention; and what has fallen under their own observation in foreign countries, they have known how to appreciate and compare with the productions of their own soil, and the manners of their own country. Benjoin was a great lover of botany; the unfortunate Claviere cherished literature; and some Parisian bankers are devoted to the sciences, while others cultivate poetry. It is by means of commerce that the arts of the East have been transported to the West. It is under its auspices that the art of printing, introduced into the New world, has sheltered it from the violent commotions of the Old. By means of commercial intercourse, the knowledge of the sciences, new discoveries, and the gradual progress of civilization, uniformly tend to unite all nations into one great family, and to raise them to the same level.

None of the cities of the north of Europe are better situated than Hamburgh for the purposes of foreign and domestic commerce. By means of the Elbe (which derives its name from the transparency of its waters) it maintains a traffic with all the world; but its internal trade, which is a grand nursery for seamen, extends to Lubeck and the Baltic, notwithstanding the keys of the Sound being in possession of the Danes by the canal of Trave. By means of the rivers which flow into the Elbe, all the rich and various productions of Upper Saxony, Germany, Bohemia, and Austria, are poured into Hamburgh. By the Flavel and the Spree, ships make their way into the marquisate of Brandenburg; and traversing the canal fed by the Alder and the Spree, which enters the country of the great Frederic, they penetrate even into Silesia, Moravia, and Poland.

I must not pass over in silence the villa of Montbrillant, so much extolled in the *German Guide*. On a nearer view, this residence did not answer the high character given of it in that work. In my opinion, it is scarcely superior to the country-houses in the valley of Montmorency. Previously to the entrance of the French army it was occupied by the Duke of Cambridge.

The German company perform in the theatre at Hanover many French plays, such as the *Abbé de l'Epeé*, *Adolphus and Clara*, &c. What a pleasing sensation does it convey to the mind of a traveller in a foreign land, to witness the performance of his national dramatic works! How much pride did I experience in acknowledging as my countrymen Bouilly and Marsollier!

Le Visionnaire, an opera of five acts, is much admired on account of its music, which is here done great justice to by the vocal and instrumental performers. The humour of this piece far exceeds that of all those with which Montansier regales the populace every evening at Paris; a continual clapping of hands prevailed throughout the whole performance. I too laughed, because

it is sometimes as difficult to resist joining in the general mirth, as it is to avoid being affected by the feeling of sorrow produced by the affecting scenes. The music of this opera is composed by M. Muller.

I likewise witnessed the performance of the *Flute Enchantée*. The name of the composer of the music is never mentioned but with the greatest respect; nevertheless I may venture to affirm, that the poet M. Schikanéder, before bringing out his Mysteries of Isis, would have done well to have studied the *Sethos* of the Abbé Terrasson. But he may console himself! for the French, who in this opera have too closely followed the Germans, have also neglected to take advantage of that historical romance; which treats of the Egyptian mysteries, and which would have given more majesty and interest to the scene. Not to be initiated in the mysteries of the *bona dea* is a trifling misfortune, especially if we avoid speaking of it in public.

The Germans assert that the French composer has fallen far short of theirs. The musical part, though executed by *virtuosi* much inferior to those of the Imperial Academy of Music, seems to have given to it a certain character that my ear could never distinguish at Paris. If I am not mistaken, this effect may be attributed to the circumstance that the recitative of the German opera, far from injuring the effect of the music, tends, on the contrary, to render it more striking. I am inclined to believe that the French piece, from the superb decorations, and the pomp which attends its exhibition, as well as the dances introduced into it, would become one of our most brilliant operas if the recitatives were somewhat shortened. But what! curtail the recitatives! what a barbarous idea! it would be far preferable to have no operas at all. If we suffer the interference of such daring innovators, would they not soon force us to declaim in the opera? Let us remain firm! Without the ruffles and the recitatives, we should quickly degenerate into barbarism.

The German theatre is at present not well attended, but I was informed that in ordinary times it is always full. The French garrison does not much increase the number of the auditors. This company performs alternately in the city of Hanover and Brunswick. However harmonious the German compositions may be esteemed, I confess I prefer a French romance. I dislike the *creig*, the *harr*, the *harsch*, of the Teutonic pieces. It is impossible to persuade me, that in a melancholy, sentimental, or voluptuous air, the nasal, aspirating, and guttural sounds employed in the pronunciation of each word are not detestable; yet this is nothing in comparison to the English singing. It is the sound of the forester's whistle, the bagpipe, and the marine

trumpet, under every possible combination: it is not unusual to meet with authors of acknowledged merit, whose works are read with pleasure, while their conversation is insupportable. Notwithstanding the boasted richness of the German language, several distinguished individuals, both among themselves and in France, such as Klopstock, Wieland, Kotzebue, &c. have begun in several of their words to adopt a more refined pronunciation, and assimilate their phrases to those of the French. Polished society already leaves to the vulgar their barbarous guttural sounds, and to grammarians the rugged purity of primitive words. The German Ariovistus, said Cesar, could only acquire the language of the Gauls after a stay of several years in that country: this would be at present the case with a Frenchman who wished to acquire a knowledge of German. Germans, we no longer speak the Scytho-Celtic; do you, then, renounce the Teutonic idiom.

The theatre is situated at the extremity of the third court of the electoral palace. The entrance to it is through a low dark corridor. A door communicates with the theatre from the private apartment of the emperor, with which it is on a level. Its circular form being extremely favourable to the diffusion of sound, the performers are perfectly heard in every corner of the house. The front scene is too scanty: the orchestra contains more than thirty musicians; the stage and the pit are in the proportion of one to three; there are four circles of boxes, the lowest of which, before the entrance of the French army, were exclusively appropriated to the nobility. I cannot suppose that any dread of their new visitors prevents them occupying these as formerly, since history informs us that the strictest friendship always prevailed between the Gauls and Germans. There was formerly, as in Spain, the *casuela*, that is, a place set apart for courtesans, whence their gallants could join them unobserved; but they have now descended to the second range of boxes, according to the rank they believe they hold in the class to which they belong. Did they know that in the French theatres such females find their way to the first seats without the smallest opposition, they would not be tardy in imitating the example.

When this theatre was built, the walls were hung with red morocco leather, which appeared when new extremely rich; but time has imparted to it a coppery hue, that gives a sepulchral character to this temple of the muses. The curtain and the side scenes are painted by M. Ramberg; the former in particular has a very striking effect, which is not in the least diminished by the interior decorations of the house. It represents Apollo seated in the chariot of the sun, surrounded by the nine

muses; they rein in his fiery coursers on the banks of the Leina. To the right, a colonnade, and a temple in perspective, ornamented with trees, are emblematical of the city of Hanover. To the left is placed on a pedestal the bust of George III. and underneath the following inscription: *Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros.* From the upper part of the arch, above the curtain, are displayed the arms of the king, having for supporters the crosier and the sword. I was not displeased to behold the pastoral staff in the temple of the muses, I who reverence peace and the fine arts. This crosier and the sword are equivalent to the inscription of the first Cesars, *Imperator pontifex maximus.* This union of two powers in the person of the elector is less wonderful, than it is to behold in France, bishops, and even abbots, officiating with the helmet and the sword before the altar; and the French kings themselves acting as canons in some chapters: these singularities were extremely laughable, as they were not injurious to any one. Henry IV. was not solicitous to attain such distinctions, even after he became a good Catholic; but he in vain desired, during his whole life, to be a citizen of Vitré, counsellor of the parliament of Rennes, and lord of the Prévalias; loving above all things indolence, power, and good butter.

The German comedians are about to depart from this city, in order to make room for the French company of Bursay. Both are under the patronage of the reigning Duke of Brunswick, and are liberally supported at his expence. Their dresses are likewise supplied by this prince; and I was much surprised at the good taste and magnificence displayed in the choice of their ornaments: his own subjects are not less happy in this respect.

All those who have business with the Duke of Brunswick, speak of him with respect and admiration. Every Frenchman who arrives in his capital, if possessed of education and talents, is received by him with affability and attention. The inhabitants of the adjoining states send up their prayers to Heaven, that he may long continue to be their neighbour. I render this tribute of respect to his virtues, of which his subjects and the poor are continually receiving new proofs. I praise a prince, but I am no parasite. It would be extremely unjust not to anticipate the judgment of posterity in rendering an account to the public of the impressions received in Hanover, which I deem worthy of being related. I should regard it as very culpable infidelity, if I concealed through malignity the pleasure with which I have heard him blessed as a protector of virtue, of talents, and of humanity, merely because he is a prince. Ought I, more especially,

to be silent in respect to him who has received my fellow-countrymen with distinction not in proportion to their rank, but on account of their virtues?

The company of Bursay is very numerous; and though none of the individuals composing it possess extraordinary talents, it is as a body extremely respectable. It proved rather disadvantageous to our theatres at Paris, when any Germans of taste visited them. The manager, Madame Aurora Bursay, cultivates letters, and several of her dramatic compositions have been received with considerable applause. I was greatly surprised at the splendour of the dances, and the execution of the music, in the *Œdipe à Colonne;* but I should never have found courage to communicate my agreeable astonishment, had it not been participated by two celebrated French virtuosi.

Messrs. Rhode, Garnier, and Lamarne, display here their superior talents on the violin, hautboy, and the bass. With such performers, French comedians far above mediocrity, literati frank, modest, and virtuous, a large library, a plentiful table, and delightful walks, we are tempted to believe ourselves at a greater distance from the frigid zone, than the geographers and voluptuaries of Paris seem inclined to imagine.

CHAP. VIII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—DIFFERENT SCHOOLS AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS AT HANOVER AND LUNENBURG.—ADDRESS TO THE OFFICERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY, BY M. VILLERS, CAPTAIN OF ARTILLERY, AND AUTHOR OF AN ESSAY ON THE REFORMATION OF LUTHER.—LITERATI OF GERMANY, AND SOME OF THE LEARNED MEN OF FRANCE.

THIS chapter may be considered by some as equally insipid and uninteresting with the heaths of Hanover, since it principally treats of the mode of public instruction adopted in the electorate: but it would be utterly impossible, without entering into a consideration of this subject, rightly to appreciate the high degree of civilization which at present prevails among the Western Saxons; the descendants of those ignorant and barbarous tribes who continued for a long succession of years to plunder and lay waste the fields of Gaul, and the shores of Albion. If, on the other hand, through a complaisance to superficial readers, I were to pass over in silence the means employed in Hanover to promote the instruction and civilization of its inhabitants, I should not only neglect a most important part of my duty, but also expose myself to the just censures of those who estimate the merit

of travels merely by the importance of the observations which they contain. In the fourth chapter I briefly noticed the different modes of instruction employed in Hanover; I shall here resume its consideration: for if we contemplate the education of youth like a nursery, in which enlightened gardeners train up different trees and shrubs, as well as various useful and ornamental vegetables, with the view of afterwards planting a large tract of country according to the different qualities of the soil, and the wants and tastes of its inhabitants, it must be evident that public instruction constitutes a subject of the first importance.

In the primary schools the master instructs his pupils in the elements of knowledge and natural history, adapting his lessons to their several capacities. It must be acknowledged, that in general men of greater intelligence are to be found in towns and cities than in country villages; but the schoolmaster of the smallest village in the most remote canton of Hanover, is sufficiently informed to know how to communicate to the youths committed to his care the kind of instruction best adapted for them, and to direct them in the manner most conformable to their different dispositions and characters. The Germans call this fundamental instruction, *gemeinnutzige kentnisse*.

It was of the highest importance to place education upon a certain and solid basis, but the greatest difficulty lay in procuring well-qualified instructors; as on them must necessarily depend, in a great measure, both the morals of the mass of a people and the stability of governments. However it may be questioned in France, it was previous to the appearance of the excellent work on public education by M. de la Chalotais, procurer-general to the parliament of Brittany, and before the adoption of different systems of national instruction after the suppression of the order of the Jesuits, that Hanover acted on the principle *that without able instructors, there can be no instruction*. From 1730, a regular system of education began to be adopted in Hanover, which was principally owing to the indefatigable and enlightened zeal of M. Botticher. This virtuous citizen endowed in the city of Hanover the seminary for schoolmasters, an establishment which deservedly merits and attracts the attention of all foreigners who take an interest in the subject of education.

The Electoral Regency very soon became sensible of the utility of such an institution, and exerted every effort to contribute to its consolidation and improvement. Twenty years have now elapsed since this establishment began to add practical instruction to moral and literary knowledge; the children of both sexes are taught to sew, spin, knit, &c.

This idea, so extremely simple in appearance, and beneficial in

its consequences, which first became popular in consequence of a sermon preached by M. Sextro one of the first pulpit orators in Hanover, was soon adopted in the capital. The university of Gottingen eagerly embraced the same system, and similar schools were established throughout Germany. The Germans, it is well known, adhere with pertinacity to any custom or usage once introduced into their country; hence it is easy to foresee the beneficial consequences which must necessarily result from schools so modelled. When, on the one hand, from the remote parts of Russia to the shores of Denmark, we behold the condition of slaves meliorated by enlightened governments; and, on the other, the state of free peasants ennobled by the introduction of the useful arts taught in these seminaries; we must ascribe these grand effects to the patriotic exertions of the private citizen who first introduced them into Germany.

With a view to contribute toward supporting the seminary for schoolmasters at Hanover, Abbé Loccum, at present curator of that establishment, and president of the states of Calemberg, undertook the care of a journal on the state of public instruction and religion in the electorate, and applied the profits of it to the institution. But as neither the donations of the public, the aid of government, nor the profits of the journal, were found sufficient for the support of the thirty-two schoolmasters belonging to the institution, it was found impossible to retain more than twelve, which proved an incalculable loss to the public.

In the middle or secondary schools, the system of instruction is extended and enlarged. In them are taught geography, history, the art of designing, the French and English languages, together with the elements of geometry and technology. Several of their most celebrated professors acknowledge, that they have not yet brought things to that degree of perfection of which they are susceptible; and this opinion does not appear to be dictated by any party spirit.

There is not perhaps in Hanover any other school, except the one appropriated to the education of the young nobility, that can be recommended as a model. It is superintended by the justly celebrated and respectable Abbé Loccum. The pupils consist of youth of both sexes, from the period of eight to fifteen years of age.

In the academies, or schools of the third order, the students, besides their other pursuits, are instructed in antiquities, the Latin, Greek, and other languages.

Academies are maintained at Zell, Clausthal, Embeck, Hameln, Hanover, Harburg, Ulzen, Hefeld, Gottingen, Bremen, Lunenburg, Minden, Nordheim, Offerode, Stade, and Verden.

The establishment of sixteen colleges of the third class in a country so poor and of such small extent, may appear surprising; but is it not when a country continues poor, that instruction is most required?

Besides these academies, over which preside very able and well-informed men, there are also establishments, both at Hanover and Lunenburg, solely appropriated to the children of the nobles. These exclusive establishments are regulated, as to instruction, by learned and intelligent citizens. The French prytaneum is conducted on more philosophical principles; but Hanover, such as it is, ought certainly to establish noble military schools, in like manner as those in France at the present day, into which none are admitted except the sons of men conspicuous by their valour, virtue, or talents*. The Georgianum, a school of this kind, which was established six or seven years ago, deserves to be separately considered.

These different modes of instruction cannot fail to produce a mighty influence upon agriculture†, the mechanical arts, commerce, manners, public opinion, and even on the government itself. In the orphan hospital at Calemberg they have adopted the custom now introduced into some German principalities, of boarding the children in the houses of poor but respectable families. Twenty years have at least elapsed since trials of this kind were made in Brittany, by the intendant Caze de la Bove: one, two, or more children, were sent to the house of a farmer, with an yearly allowance, which was gradually diminished as they grew up and acquired strength. The principal reason of this practice was, to lighten the surplus population of the cities, and augment that of the country. The parliamentary disputes greatly operated to the injury of this excellent institution; but the present state of things favours its revival.

There has been distributed among the French army a small pamphlet by M. de Villers, a short extract from which cannot be considered as foreign to the present subject.

"The commotions which agitate the present age, have led you into a country which has hitherto been spared. Till either victories or treaties recal you back to your native land, you will be free from the bustle inseparable from active service.

* There are funds destined by the government, the states, and cities, for the classical instruction of children left destitute. The country derives considerable advantage from such a provision; as, by means of it, there are always a sufficient number of well-educated individuals properly qualified to fill the different offices of the state.

† Both the commerce and agriculture of the electorate have been greatly promoted by the works published and circulated by the Society of Rural Economy, at Zell, and by the premiums which it distributes.

"The country in which you are at present stationed, is deserving of all your attention: it has not hitherto been particularly distinguished for its improvements in the arts; but it has given birth to a number of philosophers, who, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, made considerable researches into history and ancient literature. Here, in the capital of this country, the celebrated Leibnitz breathed his last, who was intimately acquainted with the arts and sciences, and invented the infinitesimal calculus*. He it was who proposed to Lewis the Fourteenth to take possession of Egypt and colonize it: the papers relative to this subject are preserved in the electoral library.

* The controversy that was carried on with so much keenness between Newton and Leibnitz, respecting the right of priority to the discovery of the differential calculus, is well known to every one conversant with the history of mathematics. In the first editions of the Principia, Newton himself thus speaks of the German geometrician: "About ten years ago having exchanged some letters with M. Leibnitz, and having informed him that I was in possession of a method of determining the *maxima* and *minima*, and of drawing tangents which were unembarrassed by irrational quantities; and having concealed my method by transposing the letters, he returned me for answer, that he had fallen upon a similar method, which he communicated to me, and which differed from mine in nothing but the enunciation and notation, and the idea of the generation of quantities." Leibnitz might thus have remained in undisturbed possession of part of the honour accruing from this sublime discovery, had he been inclined to do justice to Newton; but as he openly and exclusively claimed the invention, Dr. Keill was led to publish a paper in the Philosophical Transactions for 1708, in which he maintains that Newton was the first inventor of the method of fluxions, and that Leibnitz, when he published it in the Acta Eruditorum of Leipsick, had only changed the name and the notation.

Indignant at this charge, Leibnitz demanded, in a letter to the secretary of the Royal Society of London, that Keill should retract what he had advanced, which produced a second letter from that gentleman, wherein he stated a variety of proofs, not only that Newton had preceded Leibnitz, but also that he had furnished the German geometrician with so many specimens of his calculus, that it could not escape a man even of common understanding. The Royal Society, after hearing the report of a committee which they appointed to investigate the original papers, resolved, that Keill had not injured Leibnitz by asserting that Newton was the first inventor of the method of fluxions.

A common friend of Newton and Leibnitz attempted, but in vain, to mediate between these two mathematicians: as the latter persisted in denying the right of priority to the English philosopher; while he, in his turn, refused to Leibnitz that merit he had formerly conceded to him.

While English geometricians are still disposed to contend for Newton's right of priority, in all its plenitude, to the discovery in question, it is now generally agreed on the continent, that he and Leibnitz attained the same object by pursuing different methods: Newton, by regarding fluxions as the simple proportions of nascent and evanescent quantities; and Leibnitz, by considering that, in a series of quantities increasing or decreasing, the difference between the two consecutive terms may become infinitely small, that is, less than any finite assignable magnitude.—Tr.

Shortly after his time was founded at Gottingen that university which has since rivalled those of France and England, and which, at an early period, ranked among its professors a Haller, and many others whose names must ever be mentioned with respect: Tobias Mayer, inventor of the lunar tables; Busching, one of the fathers of modern geography; Achenwal, of statistics; and Michaëlis, one of the greatest of Oriental scholars*.

Hanover abounds in schools and literary societies. The north of Germany availed itself of its neutrality during the last war, to cultivate the sciences.

Young warriors, in the midst of so much knowledge, will you continue devoted to indolence? Can a lively nation shew itself insensible to every thing which ennobles and exalts the human character?

At Hanover you will find the respectable Fedor, a man of great literary acquirements, and animated by the warmest zeal for the interest of mankind. At Zell, the celebrated author of Venus-Urania, M. Ramdohr; at Lunenburg, M. Soltau, the learned translator of Hudibras and Don Quixote. In every city and even village, you may find intelligent masters and instructors; and it will be easy for you to perceive both in the kind and extent of knowledge, the vast difference between a Protestant clergyman and a Catholic priest.

Whether you incline to cultivate science in general, or any one in particular, you will find Gottingen a convenient residence. If you wish to direct your attention to astronomy, repair to Lilienthal, and cultivate the acquaintance of the great astronomer M. Schroëter, who resides there. If agriculture be the object of your pursuit, most of the great proprietors, and every pastor of a parish can furnish you useful information. There is established at Zell a society, whose views are directed to it alone. If mineralogy or metallurgy be your favourite sciences, the mountains of Hartz abound in minerals.

Proceed, therefore, to explore that Switzerland of Lower Saxony; visit Clausthal, Andreasberg, and Ramelsberg, and you cannot return without acquiring new information, without admiring that romantic canton, its natural treasures, and the frankness and benevolence of its inhabitants, who are mostly miners.

Young and brave Frenchmen, conduct yourselves with sobriety and modesty in the midst of a grave and simple people. Attempt not to introduce among them your foreign manners. Cull the palm of science; it harmonizes much better with a

* Had M. de Villers been acquainted with M. Langlés, keeper of the National Library, he would not have affirmed, that Michaëlis is the most profound of Oriental scholars.

branch of laurel than with a sprig of myrtle bedewed with tears; act so, that unalloyed esteem shall accompany you at your departure. Imitate not the conduct of the great majority of the emigrants, who after having long vegetated in the very focus of Saxon learning, return to their country as ignorant as when they left it; censuring all the customs which are not familiar to them, and obstinately adhering to the modes and usages of their own country; and who, merely because they have lived less voluptuously than in Paris, and slept not so softly, conclude that Germany has not yet emerged from a state of barbarism. Polished and easy manners, the adoption of certain exterior form, physical luxuries, constitute in the opinion of many Frenchmen, the only claim to their esteem, and by which they form their judgment of the degree of intelligence in a nation: a singular standard, according to which Sybaris must be considered as the first of cities, and Philadelphia as the last.

It is impossible not to admire the respectful tone in which M. Villers speaks of the learned men of Germany: in fact, they never display the stiff and bombastic manners of some of the French literati, who probably assume such airs without being conscious of them, or because they flatter themselves such behaviour will procure them greater consideration. Granting, however, that the French philosophers are superior to those of Hanover, still great credit is due to the latter for their modesty and candour. I detest as much the unthinking coxcomb, who indiscriminately applauds every thing, as the stiff and frigid Bonze, who approves nothing. The first is a sycophant, who flatters for a meal; or a seducer, who endeavours to secure a victim; or an intriguer, who pries into the secrets of another; or an ambitious man, attempting to exalt himself. While the second aspires to a throne without subjects, despising every thing that resembles not his own image. There are besides two other classes of literary pedants; those who incessantly dun you with their learning, and those who undervalue you so much as never to mention it in your presence. But let us finish the picture; what think you of those consequential men, on whose countenance is incessantly displayed a satirical smile; or of those triflers, who continually tease you about the different signification of words; or those hypocrites, who pretend to mark every witticism in a public discourse? To conclude, what think you of those poetasters, who believe themselves worthy of being appointed Poet Laureat, because they have strung together a few stanzas in honour of the president of an academy? How infinitely superior to such men, are the plain and unsophisticated literati in the remotest corner of Germany!

CHAP. IX.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF HANOVER, THE GEORGIANUM.—ITS ORGANIZATION.

IT may not be deemed superfluous, to describe the organization of the Georgianum, in order that we may be enabled to institute a comparison between it and the French Prytaneum.

The botanist thinks himself recompensed, when he deposits in the national garden the seeds he has collected during his travels; I shall consider myself alike fortunate, if those who conduct public instruction in France, can find in the information I have collected on this topic in Hanover, one hint which deserves to be transplanted into their country.

The Georgianum, substituted in place of the institution of pages, was established in May, 1796, for the education of the sons of the Hanoverian nobles. The sum which was formerly expended in the maintenance of twenty pages, has been found fully adequate for the liberal education of forty pupils. Instead of the former strictly military education, by which the youths were rendered alike a terror to the cottage and the palace, a mode of instruction has been adopted, so as to initiate them in a knowledge of the sciences, as well as the useful and fine arts;—a species of instruction which their progenitors held in the greatest contempt. What difference is there between the pages who formerly learned nothing in the castles of our forefathers, but to manage a horse with dexterity, to attend their lord on days of ceremony, to tyrannize over the poor slaves, and to defraud petty merchants; and the eunuchs of the Grand Seignior, who are taught to pare their nails, to shave with dexterity, and perform other little acts equally purile and insignificant? The nobles at last became sensible, that the possession of valour alone would be insufficient to enable them to contend with the superior intelligence of the enlightened inhabitants of towns and cities; and were thus induced to renounce their long-cherished prerogative of ignorance.

Besides the sum of 95 thalers,* which every pupil pays on his admission, fifteen of those whose parents are in easy circumstances, pay the additional sum of 120 thalers. They are all lodged, fed, clothed, and instructed at the expence of the establishment. They are dressed in a blue uniform, faced with

* About 380 Francs.

scarlet, and having buttons of white metal; they are received into this establishment at the age of ten, and may leave it as soon as they are qualified either to enter into the service, or to pursue their studies at the university of Gottingen, with a view to embrace any other profession.

On entering into any regiment, they are supplied, from the funds of the house, with 200 thalers, for their equipment; and as the majority of them are received at ten years of age, each youth consequently receives on his retiring, at the expiration of five years, a sum nearly triple that paid at his entrance, besides having the benefit of a gratuitous education, and the certainty of an honorable employment.

The most distinguished of the pupils who are sent to Gottingen, to perfect themselves in those sciences connected with the profession they intend to pursue, enjoy a salary of 350 thalers, during the three years they reside there; but on no occasion is this yearly allowance either increased or diminished. Should even the son of the Elector leave the Georgianum, with a view to study at Gottingen, his salary would be no greater than that of the lowest noble.

Neither the pupils, nor their relations, are permitted to choose their profession; a regulation which will be deemed by many too much allied to Spartan discipline. None of the pupils are sent to the University, but such as are likely to distinguish themselves in a civil capacity, and this is left entirely to the judgment of the director of the Institution. When this is unfavourable, their relations have then the liberty either to suffer them to pursue a military career, or withdraw them wholly from the establishment. Hence it is easy to perceive, that according to this system, the influence of the civil must prevail over the military character. But whatever fears may in general be entertained respecting the office of a director, to whom is delegated the power of determining the destiny of his pupils, it cannot be viewed with any jealousy at present, since it is filled by M. Fedor, a man of the strictest principles and the most rigid integrity.

The Georgianum is divided into four classes;

The two first, in which the pupils remain from the age of ten to fourteen, are called primary or fundamental.

In the other two is finished the education of the youths, whether they are intended for a civil or military life.

In the primary classes, the pupils, besides being instructed in the principles of morality and the Protestant religion, arithmetic, geography, politics, natural history, and the Latin and French languages, are also taught writing, and to cultivate their mother tongue,

In the military class, the attention of the pupils is directed to the acquisition of the English language, in preference to that of the Latin. They are besides, instructed in that branch of the mathematics connected with the art of war, moral and natural philosophy, the elements of physiology, the art of composing in the French and German, and statistics, a science the importance of which is generally acknowledged.

In the civil class, the pupils, besides being instructed in the English language, the elements of logic, moral and natural philosophy, also prosecute the study of geometry, trigonometry, and civil architecture; but their attention is principally directed to the Latin language and ancient history, because they are considered as essential to the study of law and politics.

Dancing, fencing, riding, music, and drawing, are also taught in these four classes, at the expence of the parents and relations. The pupils attend at seven in the morning during summer, and at eight in the winter. The business of each day is begun and ended by a moral or religious discourse. Five lessons are given every morning and two in the afternoon.

This establishment is greatly indebted to M. Fedor for the institution of an excellent and well selected library, for a rich collection of natural and artificial curiosities, and for a valuable philosophical apparatus.

Each class is superintended by a professor, who is styled Governor; to him is delegated the office of principal instructor; his apartments are contiguous to those of his class, so that the youths have no opportunity of carrying on any improper conversation or intercourse among themselves. Besides his board and lodging, he enjoys a yearly salary of 90 thalers,* and though he must particularly attend to his own class, it is expected he should give in the others occasional assistance in any particular department with which he may be best acquainted. This obligation is moreover attended with this advantage, that it tends to excite a spirit of emulation among the professors themselves.

Besides the four governors, the establishment is provided with one English, two French masters, and a mathematical professor, having the rank of captain in the corps of engineers. By means of this last arrangement, all the different instructors are placed on the same footing. The military pupils on leaving the establishment, carry into the respective regiments in which they receive appointments, an opinion more useful than governments and mankind are in general aware of,—that all kinds of services rendered to a country are equally honourable.

Two directors superintend the establishment: the one who presides over the military class must be an old officer; the gen

* 990 Francs.

tleman who occupies this post at present, is a lieutenant-colonel. The other, who regulates the whole, is the learned and respectable M. Fedor, whose talents and virtues procured his election to this important trust, notwithstanding the numerous calumnies propagated to his disadvantage. A French refugee, in a work published in 1796, stigmatised Wieland, the Voltaire of Germany, as one of the illuminati, and associated the name of M. Fedor with the same sect. The latter, whose only happiness consisted in being surrounded by his wife and family, disdained to make any reply to this scurrilous attack; but the calumny which honest men despise, but too frequently attracting the attention of governors, renders them distrustful, and ultimately prevents them from availing themselves of the services of individuals who possess the greatest talents, and the most incorruptible integrity. Thus when the Hanoverian envoy, who resides at the English court, proposed M. Fedor to his Majesty, as a proper person to superintend the Georgianum, *I know him*, replied that Prince, *does he not belong to that new-fangled sect who wish to overturn every thing?* Had the pamphlet above alluded to, never been published, such a question could not have been proposed. The minister was obliged to produce a variety of documents, to disprove the slanders that had been thrown out against this worthy man, which happily produced conviction in the mind of his Majesty.

Though the civil director be not bound to give instruction to the pupils, he considers it as his duty to examine each class in turn, with a view to animate the zeal of the masters, and if possible to discover the inclination of the pupils, to stimulate their exertions, and to assist them in a manner most conformable to the object of the institution. The governors must give an account at the end of every week of any important event that may occur, and every half year they are bound to lay before the directors, a table divided into two columns, one of which exhibits the progress made by the pupils, while the other displays a view of their dispositions and characters. This table serves as a ground-work to the reports made to the government by the directors. The following are the bases on which the moral discipline of the school is established:

1st. To secure the esteem, the confidence, and the friendship of the pupils; to obtain this end, as well as secure a ready obedience, moral discipline has been found much more effectual, than corporal punishment.

2dly. To discover the good qualities of each pupil, in order more effectually to oppose them to any imperfections he may possess.

3dly. To bear with patience those faults which appear capable of being remedied, and to repel, promptly, and with firmness, the influence of vice and bad example.

The following regulations have been adopted, with respect to their studies:

1st. That the directors shall frequently visit the different classes, both during and after their lessons; and that at the expiration of each month, there shall be laid before them the books of the pupils.

2dly. That the themes of the pupils be subjected to the criticisms of their companions.

3dly. That the civil director shall make a present to those who distinguish themselves, of a book, in which shall be inscribed the reason on account of which it was adjudged to them.

4thly. That at the termination of every half year, there shall be a public examination, at which one of the ministers of the regency, and a field-marshal of the army, must attend.

There is a vacation for three weeks every year; but neither the schoolmasters nor the pupils can absent themselves for the shortest period, without previously obtaining permission from the director: they cannot visit even the city without leave from a governor. Masquerades are expressly prohibited; but the pupils are occasionally permitted to attend the theatre, in company with their relations, or one of the governors. Four dishes are served up at each table every day for dinner, and two for supper. Three women and six men are found fully adequate to perform all the work of the house. A single person is appointed to keep a regular account of the expences of the establishment, as well as of the sum of forty thalers assigned to each pupil for his private expences during the year.

The general superintendence of the Georgianum is entrusted to Baron de Low, marshal of the court, to whom, every month, the directors deliver in their accounts. This officer of the crown, on the representation of the two directors, nominates the governors and schoolmasters; to him the heads of families must apply for the admission of their children: his election, we are assured, is always impartial; the preference is uniformly given to the poorest and most respectable families.

Such are the laws of an institution, in which men destined to command others, or to render them happy, receive their education. There they are taught to value the gifts of fortune, only so far as they may be rendered subservient to the promotion of knowledge and morality among their fellow citizens: if birth or titles have raised them above the common level, their holy religion enjoins them to comfort and assist the unfortunate: if feudal institutions bestow on them peculiar and exclusive privileges, they

are taught to call in the aid of philosophy, in order to counteract pride, and cherish in their hearts a love of humanity and justice.

CHAP. X.

TAVERN AND FOREST OF NIENHAUSS.—VACCINE INOCULATION.—GALVANISM.—ATMOSPHERIC STONES.

FOR a few days I was so much oppressed by the extreme heat, and so tormented by the attacks of gnats and other small flies, that I found it utterly impossible to put pen to paper, without being constantly under the necessity of driving them away from the hands and face. Some plentiful showers at last supervening, dispersed these troublesome insects, and I felt myself as if transported from the torrid to the frigid zone. I did not however give way to too much joy on the occasion, for the rains which occur about the end of July, are generally succeeded by northern winds, which tend to produce dysenteric, rheumatic, and other affections, if we expose ourselves to the damps of the morning and evening, and neglect to cover ourselves with a sufficient quantity of clothes during the night. From Spitzbergen to Egypt, flannel is the best preservative of health.

I availed myself of the continuance of fine weather, to visit a delightful wood in the neighbourhood, which, in my opinion, far surpasses in beauty, the *Bois de Boulogne*, near Paris. To the west of the city, we pursued a road bordered with houses and gardens, and in a short time arrived at a square court, surrounded by red-coloured walls, nearly breast high, which serves as a resting-place to travellers. Immediately opposite, is situated an old building in the cottage style, painted of a white and grey colour, and covered with tiles. There tea, coffee, and other refreshments may be procured. On passing through the tavern we behold a series of groves, which produces a very happy effect. Near the entrance, there are seats and tables placed round a vast verdant saloon, for the accommodation of the guests. But what principally merits the attention of the artist, are the various groups of people continually in motion, and female harpers, who recall to our minds Ossian and Malvina; the umbrageous foliage, gilded and illumined by the rays of the setting sun, and the thick volumes of curling vapour produced by the fumes of tobacco. Above all, the painter must not forget to delineate the forward girls, who exact money from every stranger before allowing them to participate in the amusements of the place; and groups lamenting in dark corners the presence of the French, as well as whole Hanoverian families tippling with their new guests, and laughing at

their frivolities. This place is called *Nienhauss,* which signifies the new house; it is, however, generally pronounced like the Greek word *néos.*

From the verdant hall already mentioned, we pass into an alley winding for upwards of half a league through a wood, in some places impervious to the light of day, which the French destroyed in 1757; but the scions which they then spared, have now become magnificent trees. The alternate light and shade arrest the attention of men of taste; their admiration on looking through the thick foliage, rests in the distance on rustic hamlets, or nearer at hand, on their inhabitants, so absorbed in their rural occupations, that they seem totally indifferent about the future.

There is also at the extremity of the public avenue, a second tavern, surrounded by green arbours and an orchestra. In the center is a verdant area, at the sides of which stand the carriages of the guests who propose to return to the city by the way of Zell, or to drive round a beautiful forest, which conceals by its thick foliage the enchanting groves of *Neos.*

But we must quit the fairy land of *Neos,* and return to what what is most interesting in the government, the agriculture, and the commerce of Hanover. I began by considering the state of public instruction in the electorate, because on that depends the character of a nation, and the wisdom of the laws enacted for its government. I shall dedicate the remainder of this chapter to a few reflections on variolous and vaccine inoculation, Galvanism, and atmospheric stones.

Previous to the discovery of the antivariolous power of the cow-pock, all the medical practitioners in Hanover, as well as at Zell, were unanimous in their approbation of variolous inoculation: but though the practice was early introduced into Hanover, it never became general. It is indeed truly astonishing, to behold the multitude of men, women, and children, who are disfigured by the ravages of this formidable disease; particularly in the villages, and among the labouring classes of the inhabitants in this country. It was therefore natural, that the learned men of Göttingen should be eager to submit the new practice to the most rigorous examination; in consequence of which, they have become fully convinced of its safety and utility. Professor Arnemann has vaccinated, gratis, the majority of the children in this city, and very few of the parents have the least objection. M. Osiander has published an account of these experiments, the results of which are uniformly decisive in favour of the practice; in fine, all the physicians of Göttingen practice vaccination, without the smallest hesitation, and with the most complete success. From the example afforded in this seat of the sciences, the practice has been diffused throughout

Hanover; and whole villages have been vaccinated. The peasants, who are in general averse to innovations of this nature, have, however, readily submitted to it, not because they are able to appreciate the evidence in its favour, but because the disease is so mild as not to prevent them pursuing their ordinary occupations. Vaccination is become so universal in every corner of the electorate, that the government have found it necessary to interfere, not with a view of interrupting the practice, but of regulating it, so far as to oblige practitioners to transmit every year to the regency a tabular statement, containing the number vaccinated, their names, age, profession, place of residence, and the state of their healths; as well as a short account of the individual subject from which the vaccine virus was taken, the period of vaccination, its progress, and whether any maladies supervened. This regulation is yet too recent for me to speak of the consequences that may result from it; but the Germans are so fully convinced of the benefit and safety of the practice in question, that they have given to it the appellation of *schuts-blattern*, the protecting pock. The adoption of vaccination by the learned and professional men in Germany, whose opinions are never formed but in consequence of the most careful and enlarged examination, affords a more decisive proof of the efficacy of this practice, than the assertions, the theories, and the most brilliant declamations of the French physicians.

The discovery of Galvani has likewise attracted the notice of the professors and learned men of Gottingen; but while they attend to it as an interesting phenomenon, they do not pursue its investigation with the same ardour, nor attach to it the same importance, as at Paris. This indifference does not appear to proceed from an unwillingness to examine the merits of the discovery in question, but from the numerous and multiplied occupations of the professors not allowing them leisure to devote their attention to subjects only indirectly connected with the duties of their station. Each of the ten medical professors belonging to the university give lectures on a distinct branch of science; one teaches botany, another chemistry, a third natural history, a fourth the practice of medicine, and so on: and as they give two or three lectures every day, scarcely any time is left to them for relaxation, or to pursue other studies. Hence, therefore, Galvanism only occupies their attention in a secondary degree.

If the members of the academy, who are all chosen from among the professors in the university, sometimes enter upon a few experiments with the desire of making some useful discoveries, they cannot hope to establish in this way a complete consistent theory, or even presume to predict that Gal-

vanism may one day be successfully employed in the cure of diseases.

One of the principal physicians in Gottingen, M. Richter, has however, it is well known, employed it in a few cases of disease which appeared nearly hopeless. The result, he frankly confesses, has not been such as to induce us to hope much from its employment in cases of blindness, particularly in such as proceed from amaurosis, or a gutta serena, as it is called.

Gmelin attends to Galvanism merely as a branch of science. He read during last autumn to the academy of sciences, a memoir on the composition of water by means of Galvanism. M Mayer treats in his lectures of Galvanism conjointly with light and electricity. M. Blumenbach has made a great number of experiments in this branch of science so far as it relates to physiology. In this point of view he regards Galvanism as extremely interesting; but he does not expect much from its employment in the cure of diseases. By the younger members of the profession it is frequently resorted to in cases of deafness and loss of sight; but as they have not published the result of their trials, it may be fairly presumed that their success has not been very great. On the whole, in the electorate of Hanover, no great expectations are entertained from the application of Galvanism to medical purposes. Variolous inoculation is nearly abandoned, while vaccination is now very generally adopted.

With respect to stones said to have fallen from the clouds, much scepticism still prevails in Germany. All that is yet known on this subject may be found in a work published by Dr. Isnard, member of the academy of sciences at Paris. This author does not advance any fanciful hypothesis in order to explain the phenomenon in question; he examines with accuracy the few facts that have already come to our knowledge, and candidly proposes the doubts that have occurred to him on the subject; and whatever opinion may be formed with respect to the justness of his conclusions, it must be admitted that all his researches tend to confirm the truth of a doctrine long ago believed by some learned men, that the principles of all metals are to be found in the atmosphere.

CHAP. XI.

M. RAMBERG, PAINTER TO THE ELECTOR OF HANOVER.

FROM the sciences I return to the arts, and shall begin with painting.

In Hanover the lover of the fine arts will look in vain for pictures worthy of his attention. In a nation, the individuals of

which are occupied with pastoral or agricultural pursuits, where the nobles possess no superfluous wealth, where the public worship is less poetical than religious, where the chief magistrate, residing at a distance, reigns over a more numerous, more enterprising and a more corrupted people; in a nation like this it is next to impossible there should spring up great painters, sculptors, or architects. It is, indeed, generally admitted by the most enlightened of the Hanoverians themselves, that the fine arts are in a more backward state in the electorate, than either in Hesse, Saxony, or Brandenburg; a circumstance that may readily be explained from the absence of the elector, and the rigid economy exercised by the regency; whereas, in the neighbouring states, the princes being anxious to collect around them monuments of the fine arts, bestow liberal rewards on artists of merit. In this respect the impulse given by the great Frederic will long continue to operate.

In general the few artists of talent which Hanover has produced, have left it at an early period. It has been already mentioned, that the sculptors Diez and Rehbery appear to have taken a lasting adieu of their country: had they even remained, it is problematical whether they could have realized a decent independence by the exercice of their profession. A sentiment of attachment to his native land has, however, been so powerful in the heart of the painter Ramberg, as to make him prefer a residence in Hanover to the bustle of London, or the more genial climate of Italy. His education and success are well worthy of commemoration.

John Henry Ramberg, painter to the electoral court of Hanover, was born the 22d of July, 1763. His father, a counsellor at the electoral court, placed him under the care of a French refugee, with a view to his being instructed in the French language; and it was when at this seminary that young Ramberg, then only seven years old, evinced the most promising talents for design. His father one day having recited in his presence a satire of Boileau, Henry observed that it afforded many interesting subjects for the painter, and immediately began their composition; in this undertaking he succeeded so well, and received so much praise, that he was induced to make some designs from his own invention. He procured for him some celebrated engravings, which however he found it impossible servilely to copy. He imitated exactly the style of the artist; but his towering genius always impelled him to trace original productions, either in isolated figures or in groups. Some of the productions of Prince, and a series of designs by Fage, about this time fell into his hands; and he immediately appropriated the style of these two masters, and formed them into one.

In a short time his father began to give him lessons in perspective, and to initiate him into the practice of painting in oil.

It was only necessary to describe to young Ramberg a fine picture to induce him to imitate it. His father speaking to him one day respecting a piece of Gobelin tapestrys, representing an Italian fair, and executed from a design of Boucher, depicted it with so much accuracy, that the child immediately produced several imitations of it, some of which nearly equalled the original.

To aid as much as possible the talents of his son, the father procured the best pictures that could be found in a city destitute of artists and every means of improvement in the art of design. Young Henry profited by his paternal cares, although he was never able to become a servile copyist; and this characteristic trait of his early years is strongly marked in all his future productions.

At the age of eleven he painted a beautiful picture representing a youth with a greyhound, the death and farewell of Germanicus, Hero and Leander; but he never ceased designing from his own invention, and he traced his figures wtth an astonishing promptitude and neatness.

In 1780, during a journey to Hartz, he sketched in the course of a very few days more than a dozen of the most romantic views of these mountains, which were afterwards presented to the King of England by the Hanoverian resident at St. James's, in consequence of which his majesty invited him to London; and on his arrival he was placed in the academy of painters. Here the young artist passed near nine years in endeavouring to perfect himself in his art. He composed during this period a multitude of designs, which Murphy and Bartholozzi did him the honour to engrave. He likewise painted different pictures, and amongst others some pious subjects for the king's chapel at St. James's, several for the Shakespeare Gallery, and the large picture of Alexander passing the Granicus for Carleton House. The king took great pleasure in witnessing the rapidity with which he executed his designs.

In 1788, he was sent by his majesty into Flanders and Italy: he passed through those cities where were deposited the chief works of the Flemish school. He then proceeded to Leipsic, and afterwards to Dresden, where the celebrated Schulz engraved the portrait that he had painted of the poet Gleïm. He next visited Prague and Vienna, in which last city he was received with great distinction by the late Prince Kaunitz. This enlightened patron of the arts made him very advantageous proposals in order to fix him near his person; but his ardent desire to visit Italy, made him reject these offers of fortune and distinction.

At Venice young Ramberg connected himself with one of those extraordinary men* whose enthusiasm for the arts lead them to traverse deserts, or to explore the field of battle, in order to find subjects for their pencil: he drew the portrait of M. Denon, which that gentleman himself afterwards engraved. I have seen this picture in the house of M. Ramberg, and it exhibits a very striking resemblance of the original.

He visited Bologna, Parma, made a long stay at Rome and at Naples: after having drawn most of the antiquities worthy of notice, he returned to Hanover, where he was appointed by the King of England painter to the court.

I was extremely anxious to visit M. Ramberg, and to examine his productions. He received me with much politeness, and satisfied my questions with the greatest modesty and simplicity. The works of Ewald, of Island, and the splendid edition of Wieland, will afford a lasting monument of his taste and the fertility of his genius; while the churches, the castles, and the palaces will transmit to future generations a knowledge of his style, his colouring, and the brilliancy of his imagination.

The Philotechnic Society of Paris, who reckon among its members some of the most distinguished painters and statuaries, have already elected M. Ramberg a corresponding member. To sum up the character of this great man, it is only necessary to add, that he is a dutiful son, a good husband, and an affectionate father.

CHAP. XII.

ON THE DIFFERENT RELIGIONS IN THE ELECTORATE.

IN the preceding chapters we took a view of the state of public instruction in Hanover, and shall now proceed to notice the different religious sects which prevail in the electorate.

The first great division of the people is, into Jews and Christians: the latter are subdivided into Catholics, Calvinists, and Lutherans. The Lutheran is the established religion, of which the elector is the head; and in his absence M. de Harnstwaldt, second minister of state, presides in the Supreme Consistory. This body possesses a right to superintend the other sects; but the vigilance it exercises is purely comminatory.

The Supreme Consistory is composed of some of the most enlightened citizens, whose dispositions are far removed from every approach to a spirit of turbulence and dissension. These philosophical disciplinarians are fathers of families, and super-

* M. Denon, director general of the French Museums.

intend pastors who are so likewise. They live with one another in the greatest harmony, because there is not among them that inequality of condition which leads on the one part to a haughty superiority, and on the other to a mean and degrading servility. All the laws which emanate from the Consistory are stamped with the character of moderation; for although the Lutherans possess privileges which are not enjoyed by any other sect in the Hanoverian dominions, yet, to their honour be it recorded, they have never in any one instance been exercised to oppress or humiliate their fellow Christians.

The Lutheran clergy enjoy a portion of the goods formerly appropriated to the Catholics; but the destination of the charities are not changed by this change in the distributors; and the revenues of these pastors sufficing to maintain them in honest affluence, are too moderate to corrupt their manners, or to tempt them to neglect the performance of their duties. The greatest part of the lands possessed by the Romish clergy, previous to the Reformation, are now appropriated to the support of the university of Gottingen, the Lyceum of Hefeld, and several other public institutions. The profits of some large secular benefices are applied to recompense merit. The Lutheran ministers employ themselves in the study of the sciences and of letters, in the practice of the social and domestic virtues, and in the education of their families. In fine, in all the Christian world, these clergy are perhaps those who most honour their profession by the simplicity of their lives, their knowledge, and the purity of their manners. They possess the true spirit of Christianity as pourtrayed by St. John in these sublime terms, "*love ye one another as brethren.*"

These worthy Lutheran pastors regret that no funds are assigned to them, with the view of establishing a seminary for the education of the deaf and dumb, in conformity to the plan of the Abbé Sicard, which they highly approve. They reflect with sincere uneasiness, that in his philanthropic institution the unfortunate pupils are exclusively brought up in the Catholic faith.

The ministers of the other sects receive a small allowance from the government, and the rest of their income is furnished by the voluntary contribution of their parishioners.

Before the union of Osnaburg with the electorate, the Jews were the most numerous sect next to the Lutherans. In this, as in every other country, their attention is directed to commerce and industry. They are the principal bankers in the large cities, and many of them keep butchers shops in the smallest villages. Among the Hebrews who inhabit various parts of Germany, we meet with many learned men, and some physicians of the first eminence. In Hanover, the children of the Israelites are ad-

mitted to participate in the benefits of public instruction; and this liberal regulation has done more to increase the number of Jewish residents in this country, than the most cruel persecutions exercised against them by other governments.

Calvinism is very little prevalent in this electorate. There are still a few Roman Catholics in Hanover, properly so called; but they are much less numerous than during the last century. This circumstance does not proceed from their having emigrated, but from all the great proprietors having gradually adopted the religion of the prince; while the great body of them have also become reconciled to the Protestant faith, which opens to man the gates of heaven without clogging his entrance into it with the painful condition of auricular confession. Public instruction is not exclusively confided to the ministers of the Lutheran church; but they concur with the most enlightened of the laity in forwarding this important work.

The singular provision of the treaty of Westphalia, by which it is stipulated that the bishopric of Osnaburg shall be alternately occupied by a Catholic and a Protestant, has been abrogated. For a long time the propriety of allowing an equal number of votes to each communion had begun to be felt in the empire, and the first attempt to put it in practice was crowned with success in Osnaburg. In the principality of Luneville the sceptre is likewise separated from the cross, which has been favourable to the diffusion of a spirit of toleration among the inhabitants; and the union of Osnaburg to the electorate of Hanover promises, in this respect, still greater advantages. Here, indeed, it is highly probable that Lutheranism will in a very short time swallow up all remains of the Catholic faith. Before the entrance of the French into Hanover, it had been in agitation to endow the bishopric of this communion with a revenue of four thousand thalers (eighteen thousand franks.)

The abbey of Mariendrode, in the dutchy of Calenberg, has hitherto escaped the inundation of reform. Its abbé is always a member of the states of Hanover; but he possesses no dangerous influence, as there are a very small number of Catholics in the canton; and as the territory belonging to the monastery being included in that of Prussia, is not in immediate contact with the electorate, where Lutheranism has achieved the greatest victories. The abbeys of Saint Michel in Lunenburg, of Loccum in Calenberg, and of Bursfeld in Gottingen, were secularized The first was changed into a seminary of education, the second serves as a school to train up enlightened moralists and liberal theologians, and on the third was founded the university of Gottingen. The superiors of the three suppressed abbeys retain the title of abbot; those of Saint Michel and of Loccum are mem-

bers of the clergy to the provincial states: the superior of Bursfield does not possess this privilege. His benefice of 283 thalers, about 1,200 franks, has been conferred on a few learned men, and some individuals of merit, with the view of increasing the trifling emoluments of the places they occupy.

The convents have likewise felt the influence of the reformation. The flag of Luther waves over their conventual palaces, their churches, and their fields. The canonical dignities are conferred on females whose ancestors enjoyed great military reputation, and the prebendaries or those whose fathers contributed, by their knowledge and their influence, to preserve their country in a state of peace, and add to its prosperity. The monastic regulations are established in the same manner as those of the chapters of Germany. These corporations exhibit an union of beauty, gentleness, sensibility, and honour.

In the churches, they sing along with the Hebrew psalms, stanzas from the sacred odes and other productions of the early German poets, which are highly expressive of the majesty and goodness of the Supreme Being, the immensity and magnificence of his works, the love and gratitude which is due from man to his creator, the virtues which render the human character respectable, and the sufferings which ennoble it.

By this union between religion and poetry, the Hanoverian government has acquired a more solid obedience, because it is not only fortified by sentiment, but enlightened by reason. The pastors have resumed their importance, and social intercourse has regained that charm of which ignorance had deprived it. The mass of the population is greatly purified, and being better governed, they perceive more clearly the value of religious consolations. The national character is embued with the energy of the great poets, and will probably form in a short time others equally great. All the faithful have learned to read, in order to be able to sing these truly sublime verses; and the temples again filled with the superior classes, who had wholly abandoned them, afford an example of a truly fraternal assembly, in which the philosopher is seated by the side of the unlearned, the rich by the side of the poor, and the magistrate in the midst of the citizens; and where all the members of a family unite in proclaiming in one harmonious song, that a more acceptable sacrifice cannot be offered to the great Ruler of the universe than hearts overflowing with charity, brotherly love, and gratitude.

CHAP. XIII.

ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES OF HANOVER.—CONVERSATION WITH THE LIBRARIAN, AND SOME STUDENTS, RESPECTING THE RELICS REMOVED BY ORDER OF THE ELECTOR OF HANOVER.—LEIBNITZ.—HIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH SOME OF THE LEARNED MEN OF EUROPE.—THE MONUMENT ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY BY A FEW INDIVIDUALS IN THE FIELD OF MARS AT HANOVER.

SCIENCE cannot flourish in a country destituse of public libraries. Among the libraries eatablished in the different cities and towns of the electorate, the most distinguished are those of Gottingen and Hanover: in this last city the edifice where the books are kept is very decent. The first story is appropriated to the reception of charts, state papers, and juridical records. In the upper apartments are placed works of imagination, and those connected with every department of polite literature. They posses a large collection of the productions of our best French writers. The under librarian does not, like the monk of Saint Denis, display his treasures with ostentation. "You observe our poverty," said he to me, "you will here in vain search for that multitude of dogmatic, ascetic, mystic, and apocalyptical writings which the French literati have had the barbarism to preserve, although they are the foremost to reprobate barbarism. Neither will you find those degrading and immoral compositions, which corrupt the minds of those who peruse them. The first species of books are produced in ages of barbarism and imposture; the second in those of licentiousness and hypocrisy.

"The library is open twice a week, the members not being so numerous as to require daily attendance. We do not pay much attention to typographycal beauty, it would be inconsistent with our poverty and the simplicity of our manners. I have already said that the splendid editions of the French, their elegant bindings, and exquisite engravings, frequently conceal the most miserable productions. I am aware that in an opulent country, such as France, this taste for expensive publications furnishes employment to a great number of individuals, and gives a laughable kind of importance to those who ornament their libraries, like an African king without a shirt muffled up in a scarlet doublet embroidered with gold.

"You observe," continued he, "notwithstanding what I have said, that we possess a few fine prints; and having visited Rome you must recognize amongst them several of the productions of Raphael. In your immense library at Paris, you have doubtless a long gallery, where they are hung up, in the same manner as we do here, for the purpose of producing a spirit of emulation among the artists and artizans who may be induced to visit it. The public exhibitions of engravings, as in the gallery of the Vatican, has already produced a considerable revolution in our vases, our furniture, and our architecture."

I was desirous to prolong this conversation, but the duties of the librarian led him elsewhere. He left me with some young Hanoverian students, whose attention had been called off from their books by my appearance, and whose open countenances seemed to say to me, "we are ready to reply to your enquiries." I addressed myself to the eldest, who answered me in very good French. He was a native of Hamburgh, and had come to finish his studies at the university of Gottingen. "Will it be possible, Sir," said I to him, "to see the four copies of the beautiful Oxford bible?" Oh! you know not then that they are no longer here," replied he. "When this country was threatened with invasion by the French, the elector ordered the archives, the books, and the precious monuments to be packed up and removed. The duke of Brunswick refused to allow them to remain in his capital; and it is generally believed here, that from Mecklenburg they were transported to London, from whence, you must I think agree with me, it is probable they will never be sent back."

I took leave of these agreeable youths, in order to examine the vast number of valuable German works contained in this library, the most interesting among which, are perhaps the productions of Leibnitz. The number of his manuscripts are immense.

He founded this library, and bequeathed to it his own valuable collection of books. He it was who opened a philosophical correspondence with Augsburg, Geneva, and Rome. It was he likewise who endeavoured to inspire the worthy abbe of Saint Pierre with courage, when he regarded as visionary his project of a perpetual peace. In fine, it was this philosopher who proposed to Lewis XIV. the conquest of Egypt.

I speak not here of his profound mathematical productions, because they are fixed on the immutable foundation of truth; neither do I mention the learned men with whom he lived in habits of the strictest friendship, otherwise I might enumerate all the contempory literati of Europe. Besides his more direct studies, he wrote a great number of critical notes on various moral and literary subjects, and made a vast collection of the

proverbs of almost every nation, which are extremely valuable and curious.

M. Feder has published at Hanover a selection from his correspondence with a great number of learned men, and amongst others with Bayle, Mallebranche, Fontenelle, &c. &c.

Leibnitz was born at Leipsic, and died at Hanover the 14th of November 1716, while he was perusing the *Argenis* of Barclay.

His arm-chair on which he expired, is preserved in the library. His remains are interred under a stone in the Lutheran church in the new city. All his writings preach peace, and breathe a spirit of good-will and affection to the whole human race. Like the immortal Newton, Leibnitz was a firm believer in deity. He was, perhaps, the most universal scholar in Europe; an indefatigable historian, a philosophical and profound civilian, an enlightened metaphysician and theologian, even a latin poet; and, in short, so able a mathematician, as to dispute with Newton himself, the invention of the differential calculus *.

In the library are two portraits of this great man, the one painted when he was forty, and the other when sixty years of age; it is from the last, that the bust is copied. In the midst of an umbrageous thicket, at the extremity of a long avenue of linden trees, stands an Arian temple: its columns, of the Tuscan order, are reflected by the limpid waters of the Leine, and its light cupola appears, as it were, suspended by a kind of magic over a bust of dazzling whiteness. Upon the frize of the monument, is the following inscription, in letters of gold: "*To the memory of Leibnitz.*" Twelve columns of hard grey stone, dug out of the mountains of Hartz support the dome, underneath which is placed the bust of the philosopher.

This temple was not erected at the expence of the electoral government, but by the joint subscription of a few private individuals, friends to science and letters †.

* See, on this subject, note, page 40. Tr.

† Messrs. Brandes, Patge, Feder and others. In this respect the north has afforded an example to the south. At Upsal a monument is raised in honour of the immortal Linneus, and another has been erected to the memory of Luther at Leipsic. Many of the German princes, and a great number of their subjects, of different religious persuasions, have contributed to this last undertaking. The king of Prusia, on transmitting a hundred frederick of gold to M. Schéo of Manseld, who received the subscriptions appropriated to this purpose, writes thus:—"This idea obtains my warmest approbation; for although the services rendered by Luther to humanity, in freeing mankind from the yoke of superstition will unquestionably be long remembered by an innumerable multitude of Christians, it is nevertheless highly praiseworthy in the present age, to bestow a public mark of their gratitude upon this great man."

CHAP. XIV.

HANOVERIAN GOVERNMENT.—REGENCY OF STATE.—ONE OF THE REGENTS ALWAYS RESIDES AT THE COURT OF THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.——SINCE THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE THE THIRD, THE REGENCY IS WHOLLY COMPOSED OF NOBLES.——SUBORDINATE REGENCIES AND THE PROVINCIAL STATES.—RELATION BETWEEN THE ASSEMBLIES OF THE STATES AND THE PRINCE.—THE REGENCY IS IN FACT THE SOVEREIGN.

SINCE the period at which the Hanoverian electors were called to the sovereignty of England, the government has been administered by a regency composed of seven ministers; when the French took possession of the country, M. de Kielmansegge was president. Four of the ministers of state reside in the capital; the fifth, who presides over the law department, the police, and the high court of appeal, is fixed at Zell, as being a more convenient station for the exercise of his functions; the sixth, who is at the head of the college of nobles, likewise presides over the subordinate regency of Bremen and Verden; and the seventh, with his counsellors and secretaries of embassy, have a permanent establishment in the court of the electoral king.

The Hanoverian regency is invested with regal power; it decides on all matters respecting which the provincial states are not competent to interfere: it communicates with these assemblies in the same manner as the elector himself; it is superior to, and superintends all the other departments of the government.

Three regents or ministers are charged with the superintendence of the department of foreign affairs. They send accredited agents to the diet of the empire, to Vienna, Petersburgh, Berlin, Dresden, &c. &c. These envoys, have the title of envoys extraordinary, ministers plenipotentiary, resident ministers, or counsellors of legation, according to the rank of the court to which they are sent, and the nature of their mission.

The regency continues to have commercial agents at Augsburg, Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburgh, and Wetzlar; but, with the exception of Bremen and Hamburgh, these agents are only a kind of political watchmen; and even in these two last-mentioned ports, they have had the misfortune to witness the destruction of

the commerce and industry of their country, by their more vigilant and active neighbours.

The elector names his own ministers, and may revoke the appointment at pleasure; a power which, however, he seldom uses. Before the present reign, they were frequently chosen from among the citizens; but George the third, having a greater attachment to nobility than any of his predecessors, has wholly excluded the untitled members of the community from the regency, although no legislative act has been passed to this effect. However much the elector may evince his private partialities in this respect, there are bounds which he cannot overstep. The rank of the privy counsellors, who are only simple citizens, is not considered as much inferior to that of the ministers of state; they even possess the right of proposing the discussion of a number of subjects; and this privilege, when weighed against ministerial rank, frequently gives a preponderance to their opinion. Several places, such as presidents or directors in the tribunals, are likewise occupied by citizens of merit; they are not excluded from the financial department of the state; and several other lucrative situations are indiscriminately conferred on the citizens and the nobles. Notwithstanding this, however, the nobles enjoy so many exclusive privileges, and being wholly exempt from every kind of impost, it is much to be dreaded that in time they will engross all the places of public trust, to the utter exclusion of the citizens, unless the present war should lead to a change of the government.

The chamber of the war department superintends every thing connected with the troops, the arsenals, and the fortifications; its expences are borne in a determinate proportion by the electoral treasury, and the treasury of the provincial states, in consequence of votes being passed to that purpose.

The regent who presides in the supreme high court at Zell, consults his colleagues at Hanover in affairs of importance; and if the regency cannot come to a decision, they in their turn consult the elector: that, however, depends much on the spirit by which they are actuated, and the different character of the individuals composing this council. The police is under the immediate controul of the regency; but in a country neither rich nor populous, and where the weather is extremely rigorous during eight months of the year, what outrages are to be feared?

The buildings and public establishments are under the direction of a board which sits in the capital: it is charged with the inspection of the electoral palaces; the edifices dedicated to the use of the administrative, judicial, and learned bodies; to the baths of Rheburg and Limmer, which are especially appropriated

to the indigent; and of the culture of the nursery of fruit trees, which are annually distributed to the inhabitants of the country; they also order the payment of those who are employed about the court.

The college of commerce superintends the arts and sciences, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and the state of the finances.

Stade is the seat of the regency of Bremen and Verden, subordinate to the supreme regency. Those of the Bailiwicks of Lauenburg, at Ratzeburg, and of the principality of Osnaburgh at Osnaburgh, are of the same nature: in each of these countries they appear to have been founded on the wrecks of the executive power on their union with the electorate. Although these regencies possess the same degree of power formerly exercised by the sovereigns, they are not wholly arbitrary, since they are surrounded by the assemblies of the states; and if they act as the instruments of the supreme regency towards the assemblies, they are frequently useful to the former, by pointing out the inconvenience of a proposition, or the prudence of withdrawing it.

The chief of the regency at Ratzeburg has the rank of a lieutenant-general. He superintends the bailiffs and the civil officers, and is at the head of the ducal consistory; he is also charged with defending the rights of the peasants against the encroachments of the nobles: the electoral government has perceived the necessity of preserving this privilege of the people.

The states of Hanover are composed of the prelates of the equestrian order, and the magistrates of the cities. The prelates are of the first rank, as guardians of the bonds which unite the prince and the people. The nobles occupy the second, as the supporters of the dignity of the throne, and the independence of the people. The magistrates of the cities and the large villages are placed in the third, because they are the true and essential representatives of the people, and are intimately acquainted with their wants and feelings.

Owing to the great equality of condition which prevails among the different classes of society in Hanover, the people enjoy a considerable portion of comfort. During the sitting of the states, the ecclesiastical deputies receive instructions from their constituents. The nobles choose their own representatives; but as they enjoy the privilege of voting on *soul and conscience*, the prince has wisely retained a control over their election. Some trifling deviation has been effected in the rights originally exercised by these three orders; the infraction upon those of the clergy, has been made in a spirit of equity.

The duty of the states is to watch over and maintain the liberties of the country, and the privileges belonging to every order of

citizens; to enforce a due and regular administration of the laws, and the faithful distribution of the public money. The power which the prince can exert over the deliberations of the assembly, is very small; he dare not establish any impost without their consent, and still less in opposition to their will: neither can he accomplish any favourite measure by means of *secret influence*, since the army is solely composed of Hanoverian soldiers. This regulation is more adverse to the exertion of an undue stretch of prerogative by an absent prince, than by one who should reside in the country. The rights of the people are besides guaranteed by the constitution of the Germanic empire; and perhaps rendered still more secure by the vicinity of the Prussian dominions.

When a law is found insufficient, or any impost inadequate to answer the purpose intended, the states and the prince equally enjoy the right of proposing its re-consideration. If the states refuse the request of the elector to this purpose, he enjoys not the power to reiterate his demand; if they acquiesce, the prince, or rather the regency, sanctions it, and it is immediately promulgated to the people.

The different compacts which connect the first magistrates of a free state with the people, are equally obligatory on both parties. The oath of allegiance can be only so far binding on the part of the people as the oath of fidelity is faithfully adhered to by the prince. When either party ceases to perform those conditions they have voluntarily undertaken, the civil compact is at an end. The elector of Hanover is bound to maintain the constitution of the country, its laws and usages; to defend the electorate from foreign invasion, and from internal dissentions; to spend within the state the revenues appropriated to his use; and to employ none but natives in the administrative, political, and military departments of the government, since the citizens alone have an interest in maintaining the social compact, and a right to its advantages.

The birth-days of the elector and the electress, were annually celebrated at Hanover; the gentlemen were presented in the morning, and the ladies in the evening; a ball and supper, with a display of fire-works, concluded the gala.

When a prince of the reigning house resides at Hanover, he enjoys all that respect which the people pay to the members of the first families. The duke of Cambridge did not command the army during his short stay in Hanover; having only the rank of lieutenant-general, he was necessarily under the orders of field-marshal de Walmoden. He inhabited the palace of the princess of Wales, which is at present occupied by the commander in chief of the French army.

The king of England stands relatively in the same situation to

the electorate of Hanover, that the king of Prussia, as count of Neufchatel, does to that state. Constitutionally speaking, the Spanish monarch has not more power over the three Biscays, of which he is nominally the captain; yet his territories adjoin to theirs in every direction except towards the north, while the sea completely separates the British government from that of Hanover. The sovereignty exists effectively in the regency; and the propriety of consulting the elector respecting any particular measure, rests solely with themselves; when in any case this is determined on, the proposition is transmitted to the deputation residing in London, with instructions how to proceed in the business, which is in fact a species of negociation; and the members of this body being of Hanoverian origin, have too much patriotism, and too many family ties, to compromise in any instance the welfare of their country. The regency is extremely cautious that the treasures of the country shall neither become an object of foreign cupidity nor internal strife. The public buildings are attended to with the greatest care, and the gardens and walks kept with the same neatness as if they belonged to private individuals; the salaries are paid with the most minute exactness, and the different appointments bestowed with a scrupulous attention to merit. No person complains; the public debt begins to decrease. The climate is rigorous, but the government is mild, and its attention is continually directed to the farther improvement of its laws and institutions, as the best means of meliorating the condition of the people; to the promotion of agriculture and rural economy, that the wants of the inhabitants may be amply supplied, and that they may not be compelled to emigrate to foreign and inhospitable shores in search of that subsistence it is impossible to obtain in their native land.

CHAP. XV.

OFFICERS OF THE ELECTORAL COURT.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—RIGHT OF PARDON CONFIDED TO THE REGENCY.—POLICE.

THE court of the elector is composed of the great officers, attendants who reside in the palace, and the domestics. His gloomy palace at Hanover, his castles, stables, and hunters, before the entrance of the French, were all kept in the same manner as if the prince had really been present. George the Third about this time ordered more than seventy race-horses to be sent to Mecklenburg, and from thence to Kew; but a storm coming on, the commander of the packet possessed no other

means of saving the lives of the crew but by throwing them overboard.

After having presented a sketch of the government, it is natural to treat of its laws. It has been already mentioned, that one of the members of the regency resides at Zell, because in that city the high court of appeal holds its sittings. This tribunal is sufficiently distant from the seat of government to be wholly independent in its deliberations: and the minister Van der Wense, who presides in it, is bound to consult the regency in certain difficult cases. It is the duty of the president to weigh well the sophistry of the advocates, the bad faith of those placed under his jurisdiction, the oppressions of the rich, the rights of the poor, justice, reason, and humanity. The decisions of the high court are much respected throughout the north, as being marked by the strictest equity. This illustrious body seems to inherit the virtues of M. de Wrisberg, their president under the reign of George the Second. This monarch, who was so much attached to the peaceful heaths of his native land, as frequently to prefer them to the pleasures of the English court, said to him one day, "How does it happen that I lose every process I bring before your tribunal?"—"Sire," replied the president, "it is because your majesty is always in the wrong."—"M. de Wrisberg," replied the king, "you speak to me like a magistrate."

The Hanoverians are subject to the jurisdiction of the provincial courts, and to that of the seigneurs: in the former the expence is but trifling: in the latter, however, it is the reverse. The vexations committed by the ministerial officers have frequently excited murmurs, and given birth to various publications, in consequence of which the regency is become extremely circumspect in the appointment of the judges.

The benefit of clergy, and *the trial by jury*, institutions which confer so much honour on the English government, are unknown in Hanover. In general there is observed a due proportion between crimes and punishments, and the chastisements are but slight: fine, reprimand, detention in a house of correction, or imprisonment, and compulsion to labour at the public works for a longer or shorter period, but seldom for life, constitute the chief part of their criminal code. But although the punishment of death be reserved for assassins, it is afflicting to humanity that it is still in the power of the tribunals to award it against those convicted of robbery, in a country where crimes of this kind are extremely rare, on account of the peaceful character of the inhabitants. It is yet more to be lamented that breaking criminals upon the wheel is still practised, though it is always preceded by strangulation; and that the use even of the pre-

paratory torture is not abolished. I shall not imitate the example of Muyard of Vouglans, who appears to delight in describing the instruments of torture, and the manner of employing them. It is sufficient for my purpose to know that this practice continues to prevail in the criminal courts of Hanover; justice, however, obliges me, at the same time, to mention that every sentence condemning a delinquent to such a punishment is submitted, previously to execution, to the deliberation of the regency.

The most august and godlike power possessed by a nation is the *right to pardon*. The people of Hanover have tacitly conferred this right on their chief magistrate; but buried in his palace at Windsor, and acquainted only with a people whose manners are perfectly dissimilar to those of his Hanoverian subjects, how can he revise the decrees of their courts, or judge of the best means of preventing their crimes? The regency alone ought to exercise this right, and whatever shadow of power may in this respect seem to rest with the prince, it is effectively in their hands. Like most sovereigns, the elector may perhaps, in extraordinary cases, be able to influence the opinions of a few of the members; but constitutionally speaking, he possesses neither the means nor the power of regulating their decisions. Besides, the regency has always used it with wisdom and humanity.

Confiscation of property is never resorted to but in extraordinary cases, such as rebellion, so that it may be said to be wholly disused.

The fines imposed at any time are extremely trifling. The money hence arising is partly appropriated to the use of the state, and partly to the judges.

The punishment of death is very rarely inflicted, the Hanoverian law wisely supposing that a few months labour at the public works, according to the age or sex of the delinquent, is sufficient to produce amendment. Hoping to make men better, they have erected houses of correction and of industry, in which nothing is neglected which can tend in the smallest degree to meliorate the manners of those confined in them. The house of industry at Zell, the only one in the whole electorate, is an admirable institution, the object of which is to afford an honest means of livelihood to those unfortunate beings whom misery, ignorance, and want of protection, have driven to seek subsistence by pilfering or mendicity.

Public works are established in five of the principal cities, at which criminals are obliged to labour for a longer or shorter period; the more hardened offenders are sent to Hameln, and others of them are employed in the quarries of Lunenburg.

The Roman and public law, the constitution of the empire, the bulls of the emperors, and the particular constitutions of the

various provinces composing the electorate, serve as precedents to the magistrates on which to found their political, civil, and criminal judgments. In order to qualify an individual for exercising the office of a magistrate, he must have taken a lawyer's degree.

The high police of the electorate is placed under the direction of a board, which holds its sittings in the capital; but its interference is seldom found necessary. The greatest confidence prevails in this state between the governors and the governed; the most convincing proof of which is, that the manufacture of gunpowder, and the founding of cannon, are trusted solely to private individuals.

No dissentions between different religious sects have hitherto required the interference of the high police, because no one of them is suffered to dominate over the rest, or to interfere in any matters beyond the regulation of their own internal concerns. Under the controul of this board the Lutheran consistories have a right to superintend the different pastors belonging to their persuasion; and the direction of the congregations of the Calvinists and Roman Catholics is submitted to the ministers of each communion, assisted by a council of ancients.

In all the cities of Hanover watchmen are employed during the night, in the same manner as in England and the United States of America. In ordinary cases, the ministerial officers are found sufficient for the due execution of the laws: scarce an instance is remembered in which it was found necessary to call in the aid of the armed force.

CHAP. XVI.

STATE OF THE FINANCES IN HANOVER.—BANKS OF THE LEINA, AND THE CASCADE OF SCHENELLE GRAVE.

THE revenue of Hanover is chiefly derived from an impost on land; a contribution from the peasants in money, grain, and labour on the high-ways; a pole-tax in proportion to the different classes of the citizens; a duty on cattle; on the consumption of luxuries; on salt, coals, and turf. A considerable sum likewise arises to the state from tythes; from a tax on mills, on leases; from tolls for the passage of goods; from the custom-house, the forests, the fisheries, and the game laws. The several sums thus obtained, as well as those arising from the mines of Hartz; from the coinage of money; from the postage of letters; and the duty on horses and public carriages, are paid into the treasury of the six provincial states. From these funds are defrayed the salaries of the judges and other public functionaries; the

expences incurred in the construction and repairs of the public buildings; in the management and preservation of the forests*; in the erection of bridges; in the formation of high-ways; and, in short, in every thing connected with the administration of justice and police in each of the provincial states. The balance is then transmitted by the receivers of each particular state to the electoral treasury, and a state of their accounts is at the same time submitted to the inspection of the chamber of finance.

The electoral treasury is under the direction of the regency. I have been assured that the whole of their revenues are appropriated to the service of the state, and that no part of it passes into the hands of the king of England; but by others I have heard it as positively asserted, that the elector draws from three to four millions a-year from his Hanoverian dominions.

Be this, however, as it may, the ostensible purposes for which the revenue is collected, is to defray the expence of the administration of every department of government, to support the Hanoverian court, to keep in repair the palaces, parks, gardens and every part of the electoral domains, as well as to defray the expence attendant on the establishment of the younger branches of the electoral family during their residence within the state. From this source are likewise paid the salaries of the members composing the state colleges, the tribunals, and administrative bodies; the contributions to the Germanic empire; the expences of diplomatic agents; of public institutions, and the pensions granted to various individuals by the government. A portion of the revenue is also appropriated to defray the interest of the national debt, for which the lands are mortgaged, and to provide for the maintenance of the armed force. A part of the expences incurred by the military service is said by some to be paid, however, out of the private purse of the elector himself.

The debt contracted to support the seven years war is not yet extinguished. The recent occupation of Hanover, though only for a short period, by the king of Prussia, has added considerably to its magnitude; and the stay of the French must tend to augment it still farther.

By those who have enjoyed opportunities of being well informed on the subject, it is affirmed, that the total amount of the revenues of Hanover is four millions of six dollars.

Previous to the French invasion the king of England had, by extreme parsimony, amassed a fortune of between nine hundred

* The superintendence of the forests being considered as a science in Germany, no person can be appointed as intendant of the forests in Hanover, who has not studied this science three years at Gottingen. See Account of Hanover.

thousand and one million of livres sterling, which he ordered to be sent to Britain along with the relics, the archives, the race-horses, and some slaves belonging to the electoral domains.

But let us leave the affairs of state to breathe the free air of the country; let us visit the banks of the Leina. Proceeding by a long avenue of beech and elm-trees, we perceive the city of Hanover to the right, with its four steeples, its houses intermixed with poplars and lime-trees, and its pleasant and rural suburbs. This irregular assemblage of religious monuments, plain and neat palaces, Gothic edifices, small wooden houses, churches painted of various colours, and arbours of many different shapes and dimensions, convey the most pleasing ideas to the mind of one who has seen the rising cities of the United States, the flourishing villages of Helvetia, the ruined towns of Spain, and the sepulchre of the ancient mistress of the universe. To the right stretches the country interspersed with hamlets: here and there I met the French soldiers carrying in their arms the little children of the Hanoverians, or beheld them swimming among the native youths in the Leina. "Are these men," I enquired of myself, "the hostile invaders of Hanover, or, like me, are they only come to contemplate these peaceful scenes."

In order to reach the banks of the Leina by this path, it is necessary to cross an extensive meadow. At the time I visited it, the flowers had in a great measure faded, but it was still covered with a luxuriant verdure. The waters of this river flow rapidly over a spongy bottom, and are somewhat discoloured by ferruginous impregnation. The trees cut down for the purpose of ship-wood, are floated down this stream.

The windings of the Leina produce a very pleasing effect, as well as a triple row of elm-trees planted along its banks, which are covered with rose-bushes and sword-grass. How favourable to contemplation is the surrounding scene! On casting our eyes over the vast meadows, covered with numerous herds of cattle, and bounded in the distance by the bluish mountains of Calemberg, and the fertile hills of Linden, the woods and hamlets of which, when I viewed them, were gilded by the rays of the setting sun, the passions and desires by which the life of man is agitated, sink into repose. Amidst such scenes could we transport hither our families and our friends, could we wish to take up our home! Of what importance is it by what laws a country is governed, or what lord is the proprietor of the soil, provided the atmosphere be pure, the hamlets cheerful, the meadows fertile, the flocks numerous, the rivulets limpid, and the shepherds happy?

Why do the Germans excel in depicting rural life? Why are they so mild and hospitable? Why do they delight in pastoral

poetry? They owe it to their country and simple manner of life. They describe accurately, because they feel what they describe.

Having spoken of the windings of the Leina, I must not omit to mention that they are wholly artificial. Some springs near the fortifications of Hanover not being sufficient to fill the ditches, it was thought proper to supply the deficiency from the waters of the Leina, for which purpose a canal has been cut in a serpentine direction to the distance of almost three kilometres above the city. On this canal, which was first constructed for a military purpose, is now brought the chief part of the provisions consumed by the inhabitants of the capital.

To prevent the river flowing back to its former bed, and to relieve it when too full in consequence of occasional swells, a large barrier is constructed of great stones, about two kilometers in length, so as to admit the surplus waters to flow into its former channel by means of three very long dams. This work is remarkable for its solidity and the style in which it is built; and in proportion to the quantity of water assumes either the appearance of an Alpine cascade, or a Roman fountain. Above the dams are elevated strong pilasters, into which are driven planks of wood, in order to contain the affluence of water which would otherwise overflow the surrounding pastures. At the distance of two kilometres below the city the two branches of the Leina are reunited, and flow with rapidity into the Weser.

CHAP. XVII.

MILITARY FORCE OF HANOVER.—MANUFACTURE OF ARMS AT HERSBERG.—FOUNDRY AT HANOVER.—NO ENGLISH EMPLOYED IN THE HANOVERIAN ARMIES.

THE military force of Hanover is composed of:

Cavalry — — — — —	4,600
Infantry — — — — —	12,015
Artillery — — — — —	671
Corps of engineers — — — —	95
Which including the militia, amounting to —	5,500
Makes a total of — — — —	22,881 men.

The soldiers are all natives of Hanover. The militia is composed of pensioners who have served twenty-five years in the army; their organization, equipment, and cloathing are precisely the same with the troops of the line. The cavalry are in general recruited from the sons of farmers.

The commander in chief of the Hanoverian army is field-

marshal de Walmoden-Gimborn, count of the empire. He is said to have sprung from the connection of George II. with a Hanoverian lady who was highly deserving of his affection. It is to this gentleman that the delightful garden I have formerly described, belongs. Every class of the inhabitants unite in pronouncing an eulogium on his virtues, his beneficence, and his condescension. He particularly endeared himself to the commissaries of war, and the officers appointed to hold a conference with him respecting the disbanding the Hanoverian army at Altenburg. At this interview he displayed himself to be a humane philosopher, and a patriotic warrior; who preferred the good of his country to the false glory and useless pride of plunging her into a bloody and destructive war. The agents of the English cabinet, as may be expected, represent him as a weak and timid man.

By the constitution of the electorate the operations of the field-marshal, in respect to the security of the state, are subordinate to the regency; and the military economy is under the controul of the war department, over which one of the regents preside.

If the Prince of Wales be not permitted to hold a higher rank than that of colonel in the British army, the duke of Cambridge is, in like manner, only a lieutenant-general and inspector of the Hanoverian forces. By a provision of the *pacta conventa*, the duke must always remain subordinate to the field-marshal.

It may not be here useless to repeat what I formerly mentioned, that besides the three plebeian generals in an army created *by and for the nobles*, there were at the time the French entered Hanover several colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and other officers, who were not of noble extraction, serving in the different corps, and who had been promoted either on account of extraordinary merit or the length of their services.

We have already mentioned the military school: the friends of which, far from regarding this establishment with dread or suspicion, as being wholly appropriated to the children of the nobles, ought, on the contrary, rather to rejoice at its institution, and pray for its continuance whilst the present Hanoverian constitution exists. In it the young nobles are taught that true greatness consists not in reckoning a long line of ancestors, but in the cultivation of their talents, and in the exercise of virtue. What a difference is there, in fact, between a man thus instructed, and one whose mind is wholly uncultivated! The latter is insupportable from his pride of ancestry, and still more from the poverty of his mind, the vulgarity of his expressions, and the meanness of his sentiments; his only occupation is hunting, wrangling, and humbling those he deems beneath him: while the former avoids

all claim from superiority of birth, converses freely with the virtuous, whatever may be their rank in life; affords consolation to the unfortunate, and by the tone of equality which he assumes in his intercourse with his fellow citizens, displays that he is fully instructed in what the true dignity of man consists.

The military commandants who are appointed to the ten garrison towns of the electorate*, enjoy no rank in the troops of the line. There are no military hospitals in the electorate. The civil hospital in the capital supplies their place. The expence incurred on account of the military, is defrayed from the chests of the different regiments. The revenue of this institution, partly arises from endowments by different individuals, partly from a small sum paid by each patient at entrance, and from collections made at the places of public worship. All the patients likewise bring along with them their clothes and bedding: the council of administration under the direction of their chief, has the superintendence of the whole.

The total number of invalids amounts to about 7,000. In the small villages of Munder, are a few in a respectable state of discipline, who are clothed and supported at the public expence. Their pay is somewhat greater than that of the marching regiments. Every soldier has a right to demand his discharge at the expiration of twenty years, or sooner, if he be infirm or wounded. He is then entitled to a pension according to his rank. Those who are confirmed valetudinarians, receive besides a bushel of rye monthly. The fund from which these pensions are paid, is derived from a stoppage out of the pay of each soldier, and a drawback from the first year's revenue of every employment conferred by the state on any individual.

The manufactory of arms at Hertzberg is the only one in the electorate, and it enjoys a great reputation throughout all Germany. The cannon foundery is situated on the glacis of the city of Hanover, on the side next the road leading to Zell.

It is somewhat extraordinary that the regency should not have retained in their own hands the exclusive right to the manufactory of gunpowder: that carried on at Hersen, near the city of Hameln, is reckoned to be of the best quality.

* These are Hanover, Munder, Zell, Lunenburg, Nienburg, Stade, Haarburg, Ratzeburg, and Osnaburgh. It has been said in France, that there are no fortifications in Hanover of sufficient strength to resist or retard an invasion. Ultimately to resist is certainly impossible; but the works of Hameln and Haarburg, if well defended, might unquestionably greatly retard the progress of an invading army. The fortifications of Stade were demolished in 1781; but those erected on the Klutberg, above the Weser, in 1760, and which are named Fort George, in honour of his Britannic majesty, have acquired considerable importance from the constant addition of new works.

The elector never instituted any military order; he recompenses the services of his subjects with presents, places, or pensions.

Since the accession of the house of Hanover to the British throne, there is not a single example of any English subject being employed in the Hanoverian armies, except that of two Roman catholic officers who entered it as ensigns, and retired a short time after being promoted to the rank of captains. On the other hand, the English constitution being decidedly hostile to the admission of foreign mercenaries into the island, and considering the Hanoverians as such, it was not until the dread of a French invasion began to pervade the British cabinet, that they formed and took into pay a body of Hanoverian fugitives. The character of the electoral troops is similar to that of the German soldiery in general. The officers are distinguished for their intelligence, curtesy, and steadiness. M. de Boch, lieutenant-colonel of the Hanoverian guards, is an officer of the first distinction. The soldiers lost a father in general d'Hammerstein, who entered the Russian service. This general is well known to the French warriors under Menin, and is highly esteemed by them for his conduct in that affair.

I enquired of M. de Boch, who was the most renowned general in their army. "It would ill become me," replied he, "to judge of the degrees of glory due to my superiors: all that I can say is, that general Hammerstein has recently had the honour of making himself known to the French army."

CHAP. XIX.

POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE OF THE ELECTORATE.—LINDENBURG AND ITS VILLAGE.—INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, &c.

IT is agriculture which consoles man for the evils of war, cherishes the commerce, and increases the population of any country. Let us then visit the Saxon Ceres, which the mythology of the north has personified under the name of *Erth*, and enumerate the number of her children.

The population of the electorate is reckoned at eight or nine hundred thousand souls; which gives about 1,500 to every square German mile. But this calculation is partly conjectural: can it be believed that the regency are ignorant of the number of families employed in agriculture, and the number of acres in a state of culture, when the science of observation is here regarded with almost religious veneration, and when it is in Germany that statistics

were first raised to the dignity of a science? I have, however, been assured that the government are in possession of few documents on this subject, and consequently are very uncertain respecting the division of the electoral territory into arable and pasture lands, woods, and marshes. But many learned men have lately turned their attention to agriculture and statistics, and carefully collected materials, of which it is to be hoped the government may avail themselves at no distant period.

In traversing the heaths and marshes of Hanover, it is easy to perceive that cultivation has scarcely made any progress; it is mortifying to behold large parcels of excellent land only attended to by some foreign families. I have remarked in many places marl, argillaceous and sandy earth, disposed in thick regular strata interrupted by furrows, a judicious mixture of which I am persuaded would be a means of producing abundant harvests. Here and there, the eye fatigued by the sight of barren deserts, rests upon a neat cabin, surrounded by a kitchen garden, well cultivated fields, and a smiling meadow, the aboad of tranquillity and contentment. From profound chasms have emerged lands which had been buried for ages under rain water; here the gayest flowers of the meadow display themselves on the wrecks of reeds, sword-grass, and water-lilies. The salts and remains of aquatic vegetables being mingled with the arid sands, have in time produced a vigorous soil, covered with an abundant crop of trefoil and sainfoin, and ornamented by a variety of odoriferous plants. These fertile spots in the Hanoverian deserts are, however, as rarely to be met with, as *Oases* in Egypt, and would require around them the chariots of Triptolemus.

It is generally supposed, by those who enjoy the best information on the subject, that nearly one half of the land in Hanover is covered with weeds; that a fifth part of the arable fields are employed in pasturage; and of the portion allotted to the cultivation of grain, a third is occupied by peas and beans, a fourth by wheat, rye, and buck-wheat; the fifth by barley; and the sixth by oats. From the undue proportion of the land assigned to pasturage, and the great quantity of oats that is raised in comparison with the other grains, we are naturally led to conclude that Hanover is a country of cavalry; which is in fact the case, especially in the district of Hoya. The peasants all possess teams of four or six horses, which for beauty, vigour, height, and elegance of form, may fairly dispute the palm with a great number of the chariot and riding horses in France. The different stages are well supplied with excellent cattle: that from Welle to Haarburg, which is six leagues and a half, is drawn by four noble animals. The farm horses, which in cases of emergency are at the disposal of the post-masters, frequently excite the admi-

ration of travellers by their extreme beauty. The arms of Hanover and Mecklenburg bear a horse at full gallop, as well as those of Osnaburgh, and several of the neighbouring states; which seems to indicate, that Lower Saxony must have been long distinguished for the breed of this noble animal.

The seven years war, the armed neutrality, and the part taken by the Hanoverian government in the last coalition, have not tended to meliorate the condition of the farmer. Without these successive calamities, to which may be added the standing army, the depopulation occasioned by the drafts from different regiments sent to the Indies, and by the annual recruiting from the vassals, the duty on cattle, tithes, the impost on the peasants, and on the land, culture might have been co-extensive with the population, a great number of the marshes might have been drained so as to have afforded pasturage to immense flocks and herds of cattle. Many countries are more favoured by *Isis* and *Osiris*, but there are few which by some slight sacrifices on the part of the government and the landed proprietors, might be cultivated more rapidly or with greater advantage. The lands of Hanover possess even some eminent advantages: they are neither impoverished by the rapacity of monks, lawyers, nor financiers. The priests are citizens, and there does not exist a monk throughout the electorate These blood-suckers of the peasantry have not yet been diffused through this peaceful state, and the majority of the bailiffs and magistrates, being themselves either cultivators or proprietors, have no interest in fomenting contests and animosities, which would ultimately terminate in the ruin of the labourer.

Besides, the peasants, who are in general extremely tenacious of their prejudices in favour of old-established modes of culture and management, are in this country, on the whole, not averse to innovation; nor is this surprising if we reflect that they have constantly before their eyes the example of the principal inhabitants of their parishes, their magistrates, and their merchants, who are engaged in agricultural experiments; and that each succeeding harvest demonstrates to them, in the clearest manner possible, the certain profit to be derived from the adoption of their methods.

From the marshy nature of a great part of the soil, irrigation is not so much required in Hanover as draining. If this operation was performed on an extensive scale, the electorate would be able to rear a sufficient number of horses and black cattle, to supply the greatest part of Germany, Holland, and France. In the districts I visited, it is scarcely possible to believe that the mountaineer-husbandman of the present day, the inhabitant of the banks of the Weser and the Elbe, and the peasant of the Low Countries, are the descendants of those innumerable Saxon tribes which de-

solated Western Europe. On what products of the earth did they subsist at that distant period? Is it not the perfection of agriculture which multiplies the human species? There are, however, a great number of fertile and populous vallies. The banks of the Elbe and the Weser, the lands in their vicinity, intersected by numerous rivers and streams, and the surrounding cities and villages, present a picture equally rich in appearance, as that of more fertile countries; but this abundance is only local, and the grain produced throughout the electorate is not sufficient for the subsistence of its inhabitants.

The duchy of Saxe Lauenburg is the only Hanoverian province which is completely cultivated. This superiority is attributable to an amicable agreement entered into between the seigneurs and the peasants. The latter enjoyed a right of pasturage in the forests, for which the proprietor received a compensation in the form of tithes: it was agreed on the one part to renounce this privilege, and on the other, to relinquish the right of drawing tithes: and to assign to each commoner a piece of land in proportion to his possession, and contiguous to it. The peasants have cultivated with the greatest care these additions to their property, which are not burdened by any services whatever; and the lords, now sole proprietors of their forests, draw from them greater benefits; they have been fully re-peopled in the course of a few years. It is to be hoped that this useful regulation will be adopted in all the other electoral states, when agriculture will soon convert the barren heaths into smiling fields, increase population, and make indigence disappear.

Notwithstanding that their pasturage is not abundant, and their meadows far from luxuriant, they are yet able to rear, and export a considerable number of horses to France and Italy, but chiefly to Saxony. The French cavalry were partly mounted on the four thousand, and some hundred horses delivered up to them in consequence of the convention of Altenburg, and I believe an equal number were since purchased with the same intention. The loss of so many valuable animals must unquestionably be felt in Hanover; but I am fully persuaded it will not be irreparable.

At the conclusion of a peace the government will perceive the necessity of encouraging agriculture, and the breeding of horses and black cattle. The proprietors of lordships will prefer lands to fiefs, harvests to tithes, and fruit-trees to isolated stakes standing upon barren heaths. The Hanoverians are from the nature of their country, husbandmen, shepherds, and foresters; and when they return to their own proper sphere, no power will henceforward trouble their repose.

It would be highly prudent to discourage, as much as possible, a breed of heavy and deformed horses which is very com-

mon in a few of the cantons. It will perhaps astonish M. Huzard, and those who have given themselves up to the care of studs, that the system of crossing the northern races with those of the south, does not succeed. After repeated trials, no superiority whatever is discernible in the progeny of a Hanoverian mare and a Turkish stallion; but on the contrary, the most beautiful race is produced by stallions from mares of the country. They seldom cross the native breed by English hunters; those of the duchy of Mecklenburg are generally preferred, as being in many respects better suited to the purpose.

Horses intended for the cavalry are never mounted until they are seven or eight years old, and are supposed to retain their full vigour at twenty-five; but if they are employed when much younger, they are found unfit for service at a very early age.

On the surrender of the Hanoverian cavalry at Altenburg, which were admitted by the best judges to be most excellent horses, it was discovered on inspection, that the major part of them had lost the mark of mouth. Some very affecting scenes occurred on this occasion, from the attachment of the soldiers to their faithful companions. One very old dragoon in particular, and who was reputed the bravest man of his regiment, bathed his horse's head with tears, saying, "My poor friend, I am no longer permitted to take care of thee! thou wilt die without having Hermann by thy side!"

The wool produced in this electorate, is of the very worst quality; which may be accounted for, not only from the scanty pasturage, but from the wool-bearing animals in this country being nearly all derived from a race of small black sheep, which instead of a fleece, are covered with a mass of long, hard, and coarse hair, like that of goats. The Belgians employ it in the manufacture of coarse cloth; and the Hanoverians themselves work it up into a species of stuff, of a very tolerable appearance.

I must not, however, omit to mention, that for some time past, much attention has been paid to the improvement of the breed of sheep, and that the exertions of those so laudably employed have already been rewarded. The government, in conjunction with some proprietors, imported from Upper Saxony several rams of the *Merinos* breed. By crossing the native ewes with these rams, the wool thus produced is fine, silky, and would not lose by a comparison with that of Spain or England. It is consoling to behold nations, the most remote from each other, drawn together, thus to speak, by common pursuits, and common enjoyments. The friend of mankind, when he visits foreign countries, will be careful to observe, and to make known on his return, whatever he may approve in the manners, the habits, the pursuits of the people, or in the constitution and

administration of their government. Happy the nation, whose rulers have the wisdom to listen to such relations from the true friends of science, and of the human race. Still happier if they possess the wisdom and liberality to promote their adoption amongst those they govern. In this way the plants, the useful animals, the brilliant arts of the south might be naturalized in the north; and the north in return might transport to the south, its cordage, its tar, its masts, its evergreens, its grain, its pure and simple manners, and its cautious wisdom.

The cows of Hanover are neither so large nor beautiful, as those of Holland, Switzerland, or Poitou. In general, they are of a black and white, or white and fawn colour. With a view to improve the breed, they procure bulls from Holland. These bulls are brought originally from Helvetia, and are transported down the Rhine from Basle to Kaiserwerth.

The Hanoverian goats are a pitiful race of animals; very few are to be seen in the electorate, and still fewer asses.

The general features of this country bear a striking resemblance to those of Brittany; and the appearance and manners of the inhabitants, are not even extremely dissimilar; I may add, that they likewise resemble them in their laziness, and in an ardent desire for spirituous liquors.

The dress of the peasants, and particularly of the females, is nearly the same as that worn in Normandy. The favourite colour for waistcoats and petticoats is red. They wear small caps on their heads turned up behind, and tied before; they are made of tinsel brocade, ornamented with muslin, or plaited lace, and artificial flowers; a large knot of ribbons about four inches broad falls upon the neck. This national head-dress, which may be still seen on their tomb-stones, and in their ancient pictures, adorning the heads of women of quality, is now only worn by waiting maids, and the very lowest of the peasantry. The wives of the shopkeepers and the farmers in easy circumstances, wear caps or bonnets after the French fashion.

There is not a single instance of any English subject having purchased land in Hanover. The most celebrated agriculturists in the electorate, are Thaër, principal physician to the court at Zell; Homeyer of Limmer; Westfeld of Winde; and the provisionary counsellors of the regency, Brandes and Munkhausen of Hanover. The extensive lordships of Hanover are occupied by the families of Adelebsen, Bernstorf, Hardenberg, and Kigge. The agricultural society of Zell have produced several works on rural œconomy, but the benefit arising from them is far inferior to what is derived from the example of its members; the lordships of whom, we have already spoken, may be considered as so many experimental farms.

After enquiring into the state of agriculture, the next idea which presents itself to the mind of a traveller, is to find a spot, whence at his ease he may contemplate the surrounding landscape, the fields, the meadows, the flocks, and the farms; with this view he ought to ascend the hill of Linden, about half a league from the capital. The road which leads to it is bordered by gardens, terraces, and houses of entertainment. Insensibly we reach its summit, and so gradual is the ascent, that it is only by looking down on the surrounding vallies watered by the Leina, that we perceive the height we have attained. On the plain of Linden, which has by a kind of courtesy obtained the appellation of a mountain (Lindenberg), are an excellent tavern and a mill. The miller has fixed on the plain a telescope, by the aid of which, he affirms, in a clear day may be viewed the spots of the sun; as likewise the Alps and Mont Blanc of Lower Saxony; that is to say, the chain of Hartz, and the *Brocken*, by which they are overtopped. Admirers of the neighbourhood of Linden, do not make choice of a clear day for your excursion: the telescope of the miller will deceive you.

He has the reputation of being a good astronomer and an excellent grinder of flour. Instruction is not then so dangerous as some would represent, to the active class of citizens; Herschel, who may be regarded as the Columbus of the celestial world, was a player on the hautboy to a regiment of Hanoverian guards.

The descent from Lindenberg towards the north is extremely abrupt. About half way from the top we reach a limekiln, the upper walls of which are constructed of brick fixed in wooden frames. I mention this merely to shew the uniformity which prevails in their mode of building in Hanover. In the neighbourhood of this kiln, they procure large blocks of calcareous stone, which are employed in paving the streets of Hanover. On reaching the bottom, we enter the extensive village of Linden, which exhibits a perfect resemblance of a rising city of the United States. The greatest number of the cottages are surrounded by orchards, kitchen gardens, and belts of old trees. They have, in short, preserved the same form in the construction of their villages as that spoken of by Cæsar and Tacitus. The population of Linden is considerable, if we may judge by the number of children with golden locks, blue eyes, and rosy cheeks, that are seen sporting before the door of every cottage. The lord of the village has constructed a large house for the reception of the poor, into which also the greatest number of the children are admitted, and where stuffs are manufactured of a superior quality to any other in the electorate.

When agriculture is neglected in a country destitute of con-

venient maritime ports, it is in vain to expect extensive mercantile concerns. The commercial spirit of the Hanoverians is not encouraged by the merchants of Hamburgh and Bremen; they rather wish to profit by their want of enterprise in this respect; and it is perhaps more for the interest of all continental countries, to cultivate a taste for agricultural pursuits in preference to the manufacturing system, at least if their population be scanty, and their territory not very extensive.

The territorial products of Hanover are of little value. In each of its cities are fairs; in Osnaburgh there are two every year, and in Hanover four. But there is nothing exposed to sale, except those commodites which have been purchased by the Hanoverian merchant at the fairs of Brunswick, Leipsick, and Frankfort on the Maine. These consist chiefly of earthen ware, pins, needles, agricultural and handicraft instruments, coarse articles of linen drapery, baskets of all sizes, coarse stuffs, laces, threads, inferior kinds of ribbons, toys for children, and such like articles, (by the sale of which they sometimes amass little fortunes,) are exposed in booths arranged around the market-place. The English merchandise which have found their way into the interior of the electorate by the way of Hamburgh, Embden, Bremen, and Brunswick, are displayed in the galleries of the houses, along with the linens of Frise and Prussia, the cloths, the silks, and the jewels of France.

The Hanoverian artisans are only employed by their fellow-citizens, and some of the inhabitants of the adjoining states, who, notwithstanding political limits, are strictly connected with them by a similarity of language and manners. They manufacture a good deal both of plain and table linen; in Osnaburgh, in particular, the most common employment is spinning flax, which is afterwards wrought up into damask, but which is far inferior to that of Prussia and Friseland. The greatest part of it is disposed of at the home market, except during peace, when the surplus is exported to North America and the Spanish colonies, by the way of the Hanseatic towns. At no time, however, are their exports very extensive, though Hamburgh, Bremen, and Leipsick afford convenient ports for carrying on this trade. They cultivate very little hemp; their domestic linens being mostly made of flax, and the British cabinet is far from encouraging them to bring this species of manufacture to perfection, lest they might enter into competition with the Irish linens. None of their yarn is spun sufficiently fine, to be wrought into lawns or cambrics; besides, the vicinity of Belgium and Flanders, where these fabrics are produced in a very superior style, affords but small hopes of their succeeding in this branch of commerce. There are, however, many of the Hanoverian merchants who have acquired a decent independence.

There are also different manufactories of coarse cloth and paper, several tanneries, and some glass-houses. The cloths made in the electorate, are chiefly purchased by the poor, and by the government for the purpose of clothing the army. The paper is not so fine as that fabricated in Holland or France. The tanneries are very numerous, but either from employing an imperfect process, or from the quality of the water, their leather is of a very inferior kind; one half of it is consumed in the electorate, and the remainder is sent to Saxony and Belgium. One or two of their tanneries have, however, a great reputation. Their glass has not yet reached a very high degree of perfection; some vases and other articles made in imitation of crystal and agate, which are considered in this country as master-pieces, sufficiently evince, that this art is still in its infancy among the Hanoverians. That produced in the bailliwic of Lauinstein is the most celebrated; but even this is much inferior to that made in France. Besides this glass-house there are two large manufactories, the one of fire-arms at Hertzberg, and the other of iron and copper utensils at Hartz. This last manufacture is equal, and even superior to any thing of the same kind carried on in France. There silver, plate, jewellery, gold and silver lace, embroidery, and sadlery ware fabricated in the city of Hanover, are far from being despicable. I have seen silver plate extremely rich and elegant, and in such forms as to indicate not only good taste in the purchaser, but considerable ability in the artist. They also set diamonds here in a much superior manner to what is done either in Italy or in Spain, though not so well as what is done at Paris.

They also cut white, yellow, or red amber globes, with facets, for ear-rings, necklaces, and bracelets, which the Jews purchase, and dispose of again at a very extravagant profit. In the female school of industry at Hanover, which is admirably conducted by madame Klochenbring, are executed some very excellent pieces of embroidery, which sells at a very high price.

Horses, black cattle, wax, lead, linens, leather, and salt, particularly those of Lunenburg, form the chief articles of exportation. The greatest part of the wool is purchased originally from Prussia, Saxony, and Belgium; they also export oats, barley, thread, the iron and copper of Hartz, the turf of the duchy of Bremen, and planks of timber; the two last mentioned are chiefly sold to the merchants of the Hanseatic and maritime cities.

The butter made in the country is scarcely sufficient to supply the wants of the inhabitants. They neither manufacture soda, pot-ash, nor distil Geneva. Their beer is of a very inferior quality, and can only be relished by those who have been

long accustomed to its taste. English porter is sold at a very high rate.

The sloe shrub grows in great profusion in one of the Hanoverian bailiwicks, and in the vicinity of Hamburgh. The merchants employ the fruit with the intention of giving a body to their red wines. The thick heavy wines from the south of France, and the Nantz wines, are sent to Hanover, and indeed to all Germany, by the way of Hamburgh and Bremen, and are generally preferred by the inhabitants of these countries to Rhenish wine. The red is termed Bourdeaux wine, the white Champagne.

The retail shops in Hanover, and the warehouses of cloths, and of French silks, are extremely well stored; and the merchants seem to dispose of them at a moderate profit. They likewise abound with English merchandise, particularly their cloths and cottons.

Travel into any other country but Hanover, enter the most insignificant shop, and you will there meet with Englishmen; this electorate alone affords the example of workshops and counting-houses without English clerks and artificers. Too much circumscribed by its powerful neighbours, the Hanoverian government have in vain endeavoured to establish a prohibitory system, although they employ every means in their power to prevent the introduction of foreign articles of commerce, or the exportation of those raw materials produced within the country, which are so necessary to encourage a spirit of industry and emulation among their own citizens. The only restriction that the regency has been able to carry into effect, is one against the importation of English coarse cloths, the low price of which would totally ruin the manufactories of a similar kind established in different parts of the electorate.

CHAP. XX.

PRINCIPALITY OF OSNABURGH.—TOWN-HOUSE OF OSNABURGH REMARKABLE FOR THE CONFERENCES HELD IN IT PREVIOUS TO THE TREATY OF WESTPHALIA.—MINERAL WATERS OF LOWER SAXONY.—HOT BATHS OF LIMMER.

THE union of Osnaburgh to the electorate of Hanover, renders it necessary that I should take notice of that country.

The principality of Osnaburgh contains forty-five square German miles. The amount of its population is reckoned to be about one hundred and thirty-three-thousand souls. In the capital which bears its name, are one thousand two hundred and eighty-one houses, and eight thousand inhabitants. It is situated in a

valley between two mountains, or rather two ridges of elevated land, and upon the borders of the Haze.

On the 10th of November 1802, George III. of England, in capacity of Elector of Hanover, took possession of the bishoprick of Osnaburgh, which was secularized by the treaty of Luneville.

The city of Osnaburgh formerly constituted part of the Hanseatic union. Its commerce in cloths and linen was then considerable. The former has declined, the latter still supports its credit. The number of pieces of linen annually manufactured in this principality is estimated at thirty thousand, at the price of from twenty to twenty-five thalers each. But these linens do not equal either in beauty or fineness, those of Frize or Silesia.

The town-house is remarkable for the conferences which were held in it, previous to the treaty of Westphalia. We saw in the hall where these were held, not only the portraits of the different ambassadors, but likewise those of the monarchs, who were parties to that famous treaty. They likewise preserve three small pieces of gold struck by the Anabaptists in 1634.

On the 9th of June 1803, the French troops, under the command of general Drouet, took possession of the country and city of Osnaburgh.

Lower Saxony abounds with mineral waters; those which have obtained the greatest celebrity, perhaps from being the most frequented, are the waters of Pyrmont. During summer, the rich Germans, by the advice of their physicians, croud in great numbers to this place. The journey, the gaiety, the various amusements, and the pure air of Pyrmont, certainly greatly contribute along with the waters to produce many a cure; if the patients do not plunge into criminal indulgencies, or engage deeply in high play, which unfortunately proves too often the case.

It is not unfrequent to meet here with pretended baronesses with reputed husbands, or fathers and others assuming titles to which they have no pretensions, decorated with different orders, or clothed in uniform. It was these females and their chevaliers, which suggested to the painter Ramberg, his justly celebrated picture of *Pharoan*.

These waters possess the reputation of curing head-achs, megrims, and giddiness; coughs, catarrh, and obstinate asthma; debility of the stomach, palpitations of the heart, and cardialgia; rheumatism and gout; complaints of the intestines, hypochondriasis, and uterine obstructions. If this celebrity be well founded, it is truly astonishing, that the pilgrims do not desert the shrine of Loretto, in order to pay their devotions to the nymph, or the saint of the fountain of Pyrmont.

The waters of Limmer are not less celebrated, although such a croud of visitors frequent them; they are said to flow from the same source. To the left of a large sandy road the eye rests upon the extensive chain of Deister, the too much vaunted *Monbrillant*, the chateau of Walmoden, the majestic avenue of *Herrenhauzen*, its sterile park and ruined gardens; we enter a winding alley covered with luxuriant foliage, and which leads to the gate of a modest building painted in the Italian style. From the neat and airy appearance of the outside, the mind is disposed to judge favourably of its interior. The bath opens into a large saloon ornamented with glass lustres, and hung round with elegant stained paper. It is in this saloon that visitors wait until the warm bath is prepared, and where they return to breakfast after having used it. On the opposite side are ranges of closets with warm baths, which are appropriated to the use of paralitic or maniacal patients.

It was a Swiss named Erald who discovered the waters of Limmer. Whatever may be his motives, his name deserves to be remembered with gratitude. The following are inscribed on the front of the bathing-house:

"*Erald the Swiss discovered this Spring: Hanover presents this House to Erald and his descendants.*"

The baths which are too few in number, are better constructed than those of France. They are built of grey stone, and firmly cemented and fixed in the ground. The descent to them is by four steps, furnished with a bullustrade; a bench five inches broad serves for a seat, to which they have adapted a circular fir back, in order to prevent a sudden shock from the cold stone, before the heat of the water has brought it to a proper temperature.

On first entering the bath, we immediately perceive a disagreeable odour; but to which we soon become accustomed. They charge for each bath a frank; but I must not omit to mention, in honour of the Hanoverian Regency, that the sick poor are admitted to the benefit of these baths gratis.

Near one side of the house stands a pavillion intended to accommodate a part of the company when the great saloon is too much crouded. Here every Sunday afternoon, the citizens assemble to dance to the sound of violins, clarionets, and tambourins. Opposite this pavillion are stables and places for the reception of carriages, the cabin whence is distributed the medicinal waters, and arbour entwined with ivy under which the Esculapius of Limmer permits them to dispose of tea, coffee, and chocolate. On both sides are a number of elevated mounts covered with moss, and ornamented with flowers and shrubs, the whole being surrounded by an enchanting and shadowy thicket; in the front is a long avenue furnished with benches and arm-chairs, on which visitors repose themselves. From its extremity and under

neath a dome of green foliage, branches out a number of retired paths, disposing the mind to reflection and meditation. Their obscurity, however, produces no sensations of terror, but only a salutary calm, which does not agitate the heart through the imagination, but enchants the imagination through the heart. The sulphureous waters which nourish this thicket penetrate with the sap into every part of the plant. The old men of Limmer affirm that they have seen their flowers and the summits of their branches crowned with aërial fire, and the leaves gently agitated, bending over the flowery turf, and shading the virtuous convalescent.

CHAP. XXI.

BOUNDARIES OF THE ELECTORATE OF HANOVER.—ITS MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, TEMPERATURE, AND NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

IT has been already mentioned, that the country of Hanover is of an irregular form; and indeed by the most cursory examination of a map, it will be evident that between 51 and 54 of north latitude, it is bounded in a winding direction by the territories of the neighbouring states, of which those of Prussia are the most extensive.

To the north, the electorate is limited by the territory of Hamburgh, Holstein, and Mecklenburgh. The Elbe forms the line of demarkation, as far as Inapese, situated at the northern angle, which is a dependency of Hamburgh. To the north east it is bounded by the possessions of the king of Prussia; to the east, by the duchy of Brunswick and Prussia; to the south, by Hesse and Prussia; to the west, by the lands of Lippe, of Hesse, of Waldeck, and of Prussia; to the north-west by the possessions of the city of Bremen, those of the duke of Olders, and the territories of Aremberg, and of Looz.

As soon as the French army established themselves in Hanover, they perceived the advantage of opening a direct communication to France, by Kaiserveth, Munster, and Osnaburgh, and immediately opened a negociation with the king of Prussia to that effect, as being the party most interested in the transaction; and this treaty has served as a regulation to the other powers through whose territories the road leads.

If in consequence of the treaty of Ratisbon, Hanover lost the bailiwick of Wildeshausen, and some other small lordships, it acquired the complete sovereignty over the bishopric of Osnaburgh.

The electorate is composed of a hundred and seven bailiwicks, and intersected by a great number of rivers and streamlets; the snow and rain waters fall from the heights upon the flat country,

rendering it extremely marshy, as the sun is never sufficiently powerful to produce a complete evaporation of the superabundant water. But by cutting canals and ditches, this draw-back to agriculture might be greatly diminished, if not wholly removed. The Aller and the Leina are rivers of considerable magnitude, and flowing by the Weser and the Elbe into the north-sea.

The atmosphere is here alternately humid and cold, and a great variability of temperature constantly prevails. The winters are extremely rigorous, and even during the greatest heats of summer, there frequently intervenes very frosty days.

A north-west wind generally prevails during the cold season; an east wind in the spring, and a south-west wind in summer. The young and the beautiful are extremely mortified by the loss of teeth; catarrhs, intermittent and nervous fevers, phthysis, apoplexy, and paralysis are extremely common, and when the month of July proves extremely warm, dissenteries prevail with peculiar malignancy. The epidemics in this country are chiefly of an arthritic or rheumatic nature. Consumption is the most general cause of death in Hanover. May not the frequent and immoderate use of tea fermented, and strong spirituous liquors, animal food, and perhaps fermented cabbage, contribute along with the inconstancy of the climate to the frequency of these maladies? The best preservative against such diseases is, to be so warmly clothed that a sudden check cannot be given to perspiration; to be cautious of exposure to the cold and damps of night; to live temperately, especially during the fruit season, and about the period of the autumnal and vernal equinox.

The most considerable mountains are the chain of Hartz, overtopped by the Brocken. The mountains which separate the west and south of Hanover, from the principality of Hesse, are mostly of a calcareous or basaltic nature, and like other mountains of this kind, are formed of large pyramidal blocks: they furnish excellent stones for paving the cities, and forming the highways.

The forests of the electorate are well taken care of, notwithstanding the dearness of wood has induced the inhabitants to search for a species of pit-coal, which they have at last discovered in several places. This they procure by means of explosion; two pits of it in the bishopric of Osnaburgh have proved extremely profitable. The city of this name possesses one at Piesberg. The salt-works at Rothenfeld are supplied with this species of fuel from the pits of Broglohe; and there is another which belongs the convent of Œsede. In various places of this principality there are likewise found black marble veined with white; and the small river of Krietliecke abounds with *cornua ammonis*, and other petrefactions.

An insect belonging to the order coleoptera, has lately committed great ravages in the forests of Hartz, and in several others of Germany. It infests fir-trees, in one of which of a middle size, has been reckoned more than 80,000 larvæ.

Boars and deers are less numerous in this country than formerly, and give less trouble to the farmers; and the constant war kept up among wolves has also rendered that animal extremely rare for more than a century past. Bears have likewise totally abandoned their forests; the last was killed at Hartz, near Brocken, about the commencement of the last century. From the great number of words which in the German language signify bear, it should seem that they had formerly been much more numerous. It is well known that the city of Bern, in Switzerland, derives its name from its scite having been formerly the resort of these animals.

Venison is here very good; the roe-bucks and hares are excellent; but rabbits are extremely scarce. Thrushes, partridges, sky-larks, wild-ducks, heath-cocks, and a small species of tetrac, are very abundant. The mountaineers dispose of a great number of small birds, and especially of the cross-bill, and the chatterer of Bohemia, two species which are extremely common on the mountains of Hartz.

The domestic species, reared in Lower Saxony, are the same as those of the temperate climates of Europe.

The oxen are of a middle size, but the taste of the beef is exquisite: the pork is excellent; and the mountain-mutton well deserving of the high reputation it has acquired.

Although the Hanoverian rivers do not abound with a great variety of fish, the markets are well supplied with turbot, perch, delicate carp, pike, and uncommonly large eels; the rivulets that flow from the Hartz and other wooded mountains, abound with a small species of trout of a most exquisite flavour.

In the cantons are produced little barley and maize, but good crops of wheat, oats, beans, peas, and rye. The sandy land produces excellent potatoes,

In their gardens they cultivate cabbage and other species of esculent vegetables. The celery is equally good as that of Italy. Cherries, apricots, peaches, and a variety of other fruits are here raised in as great perfection as in France. In the royal gardens of Herrenhausen they cultivate the pine-apple and water-melon. Their vineyards produce only grapes for the table.

Flax is more plentful than hemp, throughout the whole electorate. The female peasants are occupied in spinning it during the long winter evenings; while tales, songs, and their village anecdotes enliven the rural circle.

END OF MANGOURIT'S TRAVELS.

INDEX

TO

MANGOURIT's TRAVELS IN HANOVER.

PAGE

ANECDOTES, 18, 24.---Of George the Second, 66.---Of a Hanoverian Soldier - 78
Apothecaries in Holland, their costume described - - - 5
Arts, the fine, their barbarous state in the Electorate of Hanover, 16.---General view of them, 17, - - - - - 19
Beds, remarks on them in Hanover and Holland - - - 24
Brunswick, the Duke of, character of - - - - - - 35
Cattle, remarks on the breed of the different species of - 78
Cemetery, remarks on one, its monuments, &c. - - - - 15
Convents, influence of the reformation on them - - - 57
Criminals, modes of punishing them - - - - - 67
Cultivation of the country at large 75
Death, the punishment of, seldom inflicted at Hanover - - 67
Dutch, their management of horses approved of - - - 6
Elector of Hanover, his duty to his country, 64.---Officers of his court - - - - 65
Englishmen not employed in the Electorate of Hanover, 13, 74
Feder, M. account of that enlightened philosopher - - 9
———, short account of - 46
Force, the military, statement of it in Hanover - - 71
French, remarks on their character, 17.---Preference of their language to that of the English in Hanover - - - 18
Galvanism, not very successful in Hanover - - - 50
Georgianum, account of that military institution, 43.---Admission of the pupils, dress, treatment, &c. *ib.*---Revision of the establishment, 44.---Different branches of instruction, 45.---Directors and instructors, *ib.*---Discipline of this school, 46.---Regulations with respect to the studies - - - 47
Germans, stated to excel in depicting rural life - - - 70
Gottingen, account of that celebrated university, 19.---The Royal academy of Sciences - 20
———, foundation of the university of - - - 41
Hamburgh, topographical remarks on the city of, 24.---Manner of treating criminals under sentence of death, 27.---Nature of the government, *ib.*---Remarks on the different commodities sold in the shops, 30.---Advantages resulting from its commerce - - - 31
Hanover, remarks of Frenchmen upon that country, its government, &c. 10.---State of the arts, 16.---Public instruction 36
———, appearance of the country between that town and Zell - - - - 21
———, general sketch of the sciences in that country - 41
———, state of the fine arts in that country, 51.---Religion of the country, 54.---Remarks on the numerous Jews there, 55.---Account of the abbeys - 56
———, account of its libraries, 58.---Its foundation by Leibnitz - - - - 59
———, general view of its government, functions of the different departments, &c. 61.---Account of the States, their duty, &c. 63.---Legislature, 64.---Remarks on the court of judicature, penal code, 66.---Revenues, 69.---Military force - 71
———, boundaries of the Electorate, 86.---Geographical and physical view of it - - 87

INDEX.

	PAGE
Happiness, domestic, interesting picture of	29
Herrenhausen, description of that palace, its park, &c.	11
Holland, picturesque appearance of the country-houses in that country, 6.---General feature of the eastern part	*ib.*
Holstein, cursory remarks on the duchy of	28
Instruction, public, its basis in the Electorate of Hanover	37
King of England, peculiarity of his situation relative to the Electorate of Hanover	65
Klopstock, his funeral	31
Leibnitz, account of his controversy with Newton, 40.—Sketch of his writings, 59.—Description of the monument erected to his memory	60
Leind, views of the country along its banks	70
Lindenberg, extensive view from the mountain of	80
Limmers, celebrated for its mineral waters	85
Literati, French, their character compared to that of the Germans	42
Ministers in Hanover, manner of appointing them	62
Newton, statement of his controversy with Leibnitz	40
Nienhauss, description of the tavern and forest of that name	48
Oak-tree, a remarkable one in Hanover described	8
Officers, appointment of plebeians as well as of nobles to commissions	72
Operas, remarks on several	33
Osnaburgh, remarks on that city, its palace, &c.	7
———, singular provision of the treaty of Westphalia with respect to its chief	56
———, account of the principality and town of that name	83
Pages, considered according to their former establishment	43
Police, the high, its interference seldom necessary	68
Population of the Electorate	74
Pyrmont, salubrity of its mineral waters	85
Rainville, the garden of, described	28
Ramberg, M. account of that celebrated painter	52-54
Regency, in Hanover, its functions, power, &c.	61
Revenues, account of them	69
Saxe-Lauenburg, its superiority in culture to the other parts of Hanover	77
Saxons, the ancient, particulars relative to	22
Saxony, Lower, remarks on the number of unexplored monuments of antiquity in that circle	23
School, military, eulogium on its appropriate foundation	72
Shakespeare, the works of, unknown in Hanover	18
Societies of learned men, their beneficial influence to mankind	20
Stones, Atmosperic, their fall from the clouds not credited in Hanover	51
Surgery, the schools, view of their establishment at Zell	20
Theatre, the German, account of it at Hamburgh, 33.—On the performers	35
Trade and manufactures, view of the	81
Vaccination, its successful progress in Hanover	49
Villers, M. de, his address to the French army in Hanover, 39.—His commendation of the learned men in Germany	40
Walmoden, field-marshal, his delightful garden	14
———, ———, character of	72
Wherloff, characteristics of	15
Worship, divine, its due observance the means of supporting the government in Hanover	57
Zell, account of this city and its environs, wretched appearance of the country, &c.	22
——, the place for the administration of justice in Hanover	66

62631475

141

Mangourit, Travels in Hanover.